

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Bulletin

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Page 11
Election news

BY KARINA DAHLIN

AT 24, JANICE BODDY
WAS INTRODUCED TO THE ZĀR
CULT OF NORTHERN SUDAN.
FOURTEEN YEARS LATER,
THE SPIRITS STILL
MOVE HER.

LADY



HOMA FANIAN

of the WOMEN

On a hot day in March 1976, Janice Boddy, a graduate student from Toronto, arrived in a small village in northern Sudan. She was met by shrouded women, wary men and shouting children. Her strange new surroundings made her feel like an actor on stage without a script. For the next 15 months, she lived with the villagers, observing the women in an effort to understand their spirit possession cult (called the *zār*). She made notes, took photographs and recorded conversations — data for her PhD thesis in anthropology.

As the time for her departure approached, one of the women was possessed by a new spirit. It was called "Lady of the Women" and was characterized by unflattering inquisitiveness. The village diviner said it was Canadian and associated with metal, a symbol of western materialism. Boddy thought of her camera and tape recorder and realized she had entered the realm of spirits.



Last year Boddy, a professor of anthropology at Scarborough College, published her account of the village she calls Hofriyat (a fictional name) and its people. *Wombs and Alien Spirits: Women, Men and the Zār Cult in Northern Sudan* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1989) was nominated for the 1989 Governor-General's Award for non-fiction. It describes the moral values of the women and their customs, including spirit possession and female circumcision.

As a graduate student, Boddy hoped to go to New Guinea — "a symbolic anthropologist's dream" — to study its rituals and gender relations. But she realized it would take years to get the necessary permits for her field work so she chose Sudan instead. She spent the first six weeks in Hofriyat with a group of archaeologists. After they returned to Canada she was the only westerner in the village. She had studied Arabic before leaving Canada, but it was an Egyptian variety for tourists telling them "what to do at the Nile Hilton."

Her first months in Sudan seemed wasted but gradually she learned the language and after three months she could follow slow conversations. She told the village women she wanted to learn their customs and dialect. In that case, they said, she must study more than Arabic and wedding dances. She would also have to witness a female circumcision ceremony. "This is part of it," they told her.

In her book Boddy describes the ritual: the local midwife anaesthetizes the

SHE WATCHED THE
CIRCUMCISION CEREMONY;
ONE NIGHT A WEEK
LATER, SHE WOKE
UP SCREAMING.

young girl's genitalia before cutting away the clitoris and inner labia and sewing the outer labia together, leaving only a small opening at the vulva. "I am surprised there is so little blood," she writes. "[The midwife] says that haemorrhage is less likely to occur at sunup, before the child has fully risen."

Terrified at first at the thought of observing the procedure, Boddy accepted the event with remarkable calm. "I was living in the village cut off from my own society and anybody who spoke English. It was all a matter of fact. I simply watched and was drawn into the whole context." One night a week later she woke up screaming. "It suddenly occurred to me just what I'd seen and how horrendous it was."

Boddy was never possessed by a spirit herself: she was unwilling to enter into the necessary trance. But toward the end of her stay, whenever she left the village to go to a ceremony in other villages in the area, she would develop laryngitis and be unable to speak. "This went on for about a month and people began to say that these were spirits telling me to stay in the village." She now wonders if the illness was psychosomatic, an expression of her ambivalence about leaving. "I was homesick and really wanted to go, but I was very committed to the women and felt guilty about my desire to escape."

In retrospect, she does not think her choice of field work a courageous one. "I was 24 when I went to the field for the first time," she says. "I didn't know what was in store, so I was continually surprised and pleased by everything that happened. It was a wonderful time but a very difficult one. An alien reality confronted me at every turn. I had to do a lot of thinking."

The spirit phenomenon was not easy for her to understand, but it helped the women accept her. "Through their cult they have developed an understanding of other cultures, so I didn't pose a threat. They were predisposed to my being there; it is their way of understanding foreigners. Their spirits are all foreigners."



Among the people of Hofriyat, spirits are taken for granted. Often ambivalent, sometimes hostile, they usually possess their subjects without doing any harm. Villagers do not completely understand the spirits but they neither fear nor worship them. Possession is a cultural phenomenon that cannot be explained simply. Its causes are psychological, aesthetic, religious, social and physiological, says Boddy.

The first sign of a spirit is an illness that cannot be cured by traditional or western medicine. Dreams can also suggest that a spirit invasion is under way. The spirits are air-like and can enter

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ALL-CANDIDATES MEETING ST. ANDREW-ST. PATRICK

Wednesday, August 29
5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

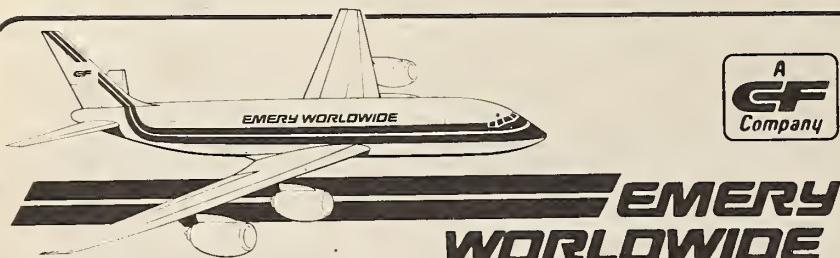
Debates Room, Hart House

Attending:

Ron Kantor, M.P. - Liberal
Zanana Akande - N.D.P.
Nancy Jackman - P.C.

All members of the University community are invited to attend.

For more information: 978-4111/7594

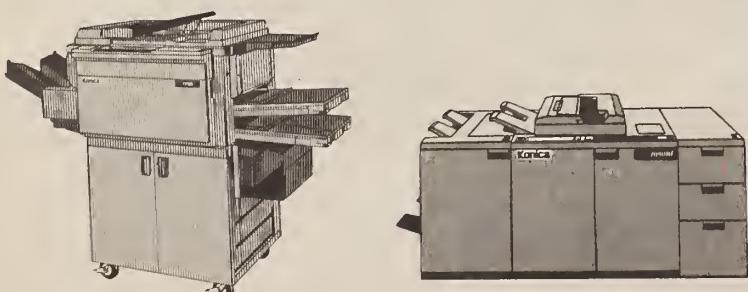


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Lady of the Women

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the body through any orifice. They live in a parallel world but often resemble someone of this world, living or dead.

A spirit is summoned by drums and chants. When a woman is possessed she goes into a trance and is told to dress in a costume that reveals the spirit's identity. It makes its host behave in capricious and subversive ways: "Smoking, wanton dancing, flailing about, burping and hiccuping, drinking blood and alcohol, wearing male clothing, publicly threatening men with swords, speaking loudly lacking due regard for etiquette."

Boddy views the significance of the *zār* from the perspective of Hofriyat women but, as an anthropologist, she compares the spirit ceremonies to theatre and applies techniques of literary criticism to the "production."

"The spirits play with local meanings," she says. "One spirit, for example, was a male homosexual who told the woman he possessed to wear a woman's clothing. So you had a woman playing the role of a man playing the role of a woman. Gender was contestable. The spirit shows that the distinction between male and female worlds is problematic."

In northern Sudan, men believe women are morally inferior. It is, therefore, easy to assume that Hofriyat women have a need to rebel; spirit possession allows them to do so without the loss of dignity or propriety. The spirits provide the women with a legitimate outlet for defiance.

In matters of conception, spirits are sometimes the antagonists, suppressors of procreation. They play an important role in infertility, which includes giving birth exclusively to girls, Boddy says. Hofriyat theories of conception say that if a woman's blood is as hot as it should be, it produces a male child, but if it's too cold it produces a girl.

Men without sons are socially handicapped but they cannot blame their wives. Spirits are the culprits; they interfere with a woman's fertility. In response,

the husband must pacify the troublemaker with gifts. Gold, whisky and fine clothing are particularly popular among the spirits that manifest themselves in Hofriyat women. Naturally the gifts are consumed or worn by the spirit's host, but this is more than simply a strategy by which the women secure luxury items for themselves. It shows that their husbands are as responsible for their infertility as they are.

Despite the importance of fertility, the women of Hofriyat insist that their daughters be circumcised or infibulated. "Circumcision is a manifestation of their morality, of their worth to society," Boddy says. "Morality begins in the womb and by closing the womb you safeguard that morality. Women who have been circumcised believe that their child will be a proper son or a proper daughter and not a hooligan."

Boddy sees no sign of an end to female circumcision or the *zār* culture. Islam does not encourage spirit possession ceremonies, but some Muslims recognize spirits. Boddy says that the Hofriyat women nourish the tradition because it is open to them, whereas mainstream Islam is not necessarily as accessible as it is to men.



Late in 1983, six years after her first visit, Boddy returned to Hofriyat for six months, hoping to meet her spirit again. But it had assumed a different identity and was now called "Lady of the Bracelets." Perhaps the Hofriyat had learned what they needed to know about the anthropologist from Canada or perhaps her influence on the villagers had waned, but it was humbling to discover that "Lady of the Women" no longer played a role in Hofriyat.

This year Boddy will use her sabbatical leave to study the *zār* from a historical perspective. And, if the political situation permits, she will return to Sudan to continue her dialogue with the people and spirits of Hofriyat.

SPIRITS AND DAILY LIFE

A certain spirit may become fashionable for a time, but its popularity might also wane as it seizes fewer and fewer hosts and other, "newer" spirits appear in Hofriyat *Mīdāns* [rituals].

A prime example of this is the Arab spirit *al-Quraishi* who comes from Mecca, is a member of the Prophet's tribe, and requires a Saudi four-cornered headdress. During my first period of fieldwork, few women were possessed by this *zār*, but when I returned in 1983 their numbers had increased. The expansion of *al-Quraishi*'s presence over Hofriyat women is coincident with the dramatic growth of Saudi (and the Gulf

states') influence in Sudan, evident by the glut of Arabian banks in Khartoum, but experienced closer to home in the rise of labor emigration among Hofriyat men: by 1984, twenty-two of some five hundred residents, or roughly 20 percent of the adult male workforce, had at some time been employed on the peninsula, compared with only one case in 1977. Taking into account men born in the village but currently residing in the city, it emerges that not one Hofriyat family has gone unscathed. The *zār* is inexhaustibly sensitive to the realities of everyday life.

From *Wombs and Alien Spirits*

Letters deadlines

The *Bulletin* letters section returns Sept. 10. We invite letters on topics of interest from members of the University community and others. Deadlines for the autumn issues of the paper are as follows:

August 31 for the issue of Sept. 10
September 14 for Sept. 24
September 28 for Oct. 9
October 12 for Oct. 22
November 2 for Nov. 12
November 16 for Nov. 29
November 30 for Dec. 10

Letters should be submitted on a computer disk (5.25 inches) in WordPerfect or plain text format, or on paper, typed and double spaced. Please include a telephone number and, if possible, a fax number. Disks will be returned if an address is provided.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO **Bulletin**

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CHANGE & CHOICE

BY JANE STIRLING

Canadian women are freer than ever before, but there's a catch — the quality of their options is limited.

Suzzy is 18, just out of high school, a straight-A student who isn't sure about her future but feels confident she will make the right decisions and do well; Rosa is 37, a science graduate, divorced with two children and enrolled in law; and Margaret is 50, a public-school teacher working towards her BA, with a husband and daughter.

These fictional characters, and half a dozen others who appear in a recently published book, are composites of today's university students facing choices their parents could never have imagined.

Lives of Their Own: The Individualization of Women's Lives (Oxford University Press, 1990) by Professors Charles Jones, Lorna Marsden and Lorne Tepperman of the Department of Sociology examines the changes in women's lives over the years (especially in the area of work), future labour-force trends and methods to encourage greater female participation in the workplace.

Four years ago Jones and Tepperman completed a study of changes in women's lives as part of a demographic review undertaken by the federal government; their findings form the book's core. Marsden, an authority in women's studies and labour markets as they affect women, helped in the writing. The result of their efforts is a book that "should not only help legislators determine what policies will ensure an adequate supply of labour in Canada's future but also alert undergraduate readers to some very dangerous gaps between fantasy and reality," the authors say.

education more accessible to all Canadians, birth rates continued to fall after reaching a peak in 1957 and two incomes became a necessity for most middle-class urban families. All these factors increased women's participation in the labour force.

Economic changes also played a role in encouraging paid employment. Prior to the 1960s (except during the wars and the Depression) women stayed at home while men were the breadwinners. But in the 1960s, due to the growth in demand for nurses and elementary teachers, legislation that made gender discrimination more difficult and the removal of traditional barriers that had prevented married women from working for pay, women entered the labour force in increasing numbers.

These changes led to growth in the individualization of women's lives. To examine this phenomenon the authors used three factors — variety (women today hold a greater number of positions in and out of the labour force), fluidity (they move more frequently within the work force and out of it) and idiosyncrasy (there is increasing variation in predictors — for example, age and marital status — of labour-market status).

Although female job ghettos remain, women today are less confined to sales and clerical positions than they were in the past. From 1941 to 1981 the proportion of women in female-dominated occupations such as teaching and nursing dropped from 62 to 40 percent. Women are also more likely to hold paid jobs in non-traditional occupations such as law and medicine.

Paradoxically, one of the reasons for increased variety in work is gender inequality, the authors say. "So long as this gender inequality exists to a marked degree, women will enjoy a wider choice of lives simply because what they give up is worth little — certainly less than what a man would have to give up to get a change of similar magnitude. Women float between the domestic and paid economies because neither option is overwhelmingly attractive."

LIVES OF THEIR OWN

The Individualization of Women's Lives

Charles Jones Lorna Marsden Lorne Tepperman

STUDIES IN CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY

Women are also changing their labour-force status more rapidly and frequently than in the past. Movements in and out of paid work, part- and full-time work, and full-time education are much more common. Fifty years ago, childbearing locked most women into domestic activities for life — since then, the legalization of oral contraceptives, an increase in educational opportunities and the growth of part-time work have increased movement.

One major reason for this movement is women's responsibility for the care of children. In Canada, access to child care is not always easy for low- or middle-income families. Until there is a better support system for parents, a much higher proportion of women will be fluid than really wish to be.

Partly as a result of the first two changes — variety and fluidity — women's lives are much more idiosyncratic than in the past: less predictable, more "tailor-made" to suit family circumstances and personal needs.

Data show that with each succeeding generation, traditional variables such as education and marital status are less useful in predicting a woman's position in or out of the labour force. Parenthood,

however, is still a limiting factor. "If we had to say there is one variable that predicts anything it is mothering," Marsden said. "Young children are very constraining on women's lives."

Current participation in the labour force is likelier the more highly educated a woman is, the more recently she was born, the older her first child is today and the fewer children she has.

The changes facing Canadian women are repeated in many other countries. However, in Europe and Great Britain, these changes in variety, fluidity and idiosyncrasy are occurring among less well educated women as opposed to Canada where they are occurring at the higher end of the labour market.

In future, full-time jobs may become less common with the increase in part-time work in Canada and abroad. Labour shortages, the authors say, can be alleviated by increasing spending on education, the addition of day care and laws to end discrimination against women, especially the aged and mothers.

Despite these changes, women today are not necessarily better off than in the past, Marsden said. "Individualization may be a very mixed blessing. On the one hand, women have more legal and economic freedom and a much richer life but on the other hand, there are more constraints because they must support themselves and deal with the stress this can bring."

Women's lives are becoming more variable and unpredictable with each successive generation and within age groups. The pattern of these educational, work and lifestyle changes is called individualization — a phenomenon that has increased since the late 1960s. "Thirty years ago, if you knew a woman's age and marital status, you'd know what she would be doing with her life," Marsden said in an interview. "Now even if you know age, marital status, education and other factors, you still can't predict her future."

In the personal sphere, 1968 was a turning point for women — omnibus federal legislation took the government out of the bedrooms of the nation, freeing sexual behaviour and easing divorce laws. In the 1960s birth-control technology became safe and obtainable, higher

Whether the changes in women's lives will continue is uncertain. However, the researchers do make some predictions. They believe all women — not just those in a certain social class — must be prepared to support themselves; men will increasingly find themselves raising children on their own or on an intermittent basis; and employers will no longer be able to assume that men can devote all their time to their jobs.

As for the three fictitious women, their lives will probably take widely divergent paths. Suzy may marry and then drop out of the labour force for a number of years to raise her children; Rosa may decide not to remarry but to continue as a single parent working full-time as a lawyer; and Margaret may divorce her husband of 28 years and go back to school full-time. Whatever their decisions, they will be taking responsibility for their own lives in ways women never have before.

JOBS, HUSBANDS, KIDS: EVOLVING PATTERNS

WORK

- The female participation rate in the labour force for British and Canadian married women is just over 50 percent. In the early 1980s, Danish married women showed the highest rate of economic activity in the European Economic Community (64 percent) and Irish married women the lowest (17 percent).
- Most women earn about two-thirds the wages of a man with the same skills.

MARRIAGE

- Rates of first marriage have fallen to an all-time low in Canada, led by large declines in Quebec.
- A study conducted in the 1970s showed that husbands do only one-sixth the hours of housework that their wives do. The husbands of highly educated working wives are the most likely to participate in housework. However, husbands with high incomes do hardly any chores.

CHILDREN

- Women with fewer children are more likely to work outside the home.
- A comparison of families conducted in 1981 showed that married women without children are more satisfied with marriage than women with children; employed wives are less satisfied with marriage than non-employed wives; and the husbands of non-employed wives are less satisfied than the husbands of employed wives.

DIVORCE

- Demographers today expect about one marriage in two to end in divorce.
- Divorce rates are much lower than average in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec and much higher than average in British Columbia.
- Those who have completed a post-secondary education are about half as likely to ever divorce as those with no more than a secondary school education.

A TELLING HAND

BY GEORGE COOK

The manuscript of *A Room of One's Own* shows Virginia Woolf at the height of her powers, struggling with every line

Last spring Professor S.P. Rosenbaum of the Department of English went in search of one manuscript and found another — the first version of *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf. Now back in Toronto, he has begun the difficult task of transcribing the manuscript for publication. "It's an exercise in literary archaeology," he says. "Each day you dig out a new object, dust it off and try to see what it is. The whole emerges slowly." The whole, as it comes into focus, is proving to be both a record of composition and a portrait of a great artist at work.

After Virginia Woolf's death, Leonard Woolf wrote to the director of the Fitzwilliam museum at Cambridge to say he was sending him the manuscript of an essay by his wife entitled "Women in Fiction." Rosenbaum noted the essay's whereabouts while reading a recently published edition of the letters. The title puzzled him but he assumed Leonard was referring to "Women and Fiction," an essay Virginia Woolf published in an American literary magazine in 1929.

Last year Rosenbaum began work on the third volume of his literary history of the Bloomsbury group. His research took him to Cambridge. While there, he decided to visit the Fitzwilliam, find the manuscript and send a copy to Andrew McNeillie, the editor of Virginia Woolf's collected essays.

The Fitzwilliam is an art museum with a relatively small collection of manuscripts and books. Rosenbaum consulted the main catalogue but could find no record of either "Women in Fiction" or "Women and Fiction." So the keeper of manuscripts and printed books referred him to another catalogue, rarely consulted. It listed "Women in Fiction," the first version of *A Room of One's Own*, given by Leonard Woolf. Was this the essay, a previously unknown work of Virginia Woolf's widely read book on women and writing?

Rosenbaum quickly explained the discrepancy in titles. On the first page of the manuscript Virginia Woolf had written "Women & Fiction" but her script, notoriously difficult to decipher, had deceived her husband who mistook the ampersand for *in*. So this was the essay, as expected. But at a 134 leaves, the manuscript was far too long. Rosenbaum examined the chapter divisions and read some of the more legible sections. They told him that he had made a much more important discovery: the lost manuscript of *A Room of One's Own*.

In October 1928 Virginia Woolf delivered two papers at Cambridge on women and fiction. She then wrote the essay "Women and Fiction." In January 1929 she fell ill, recovering by the end of February. Her diary tells us that as March approached, she decided to write a book on the theme of the Cambridge talks. The title page of the Fitzwilliam manuscript is undated, but at the beginning of the second chapter, we find "6 March 1929." On April 2 she completed her first draft. In September 1929, after further extensive revisions, the book was published by the Hogarth Press.

Today *A Room of One's Own* is considered the most influential work in English feminist literary theory. But in the years immediately following its publication, it was not highly prized.

In the early 1930s, Philippa Strachey (sister of biographer Lytton Strachey), asked Virginia if she had anything she might sell to raise money for the women's organization Philippa headed. In her diary Woolf notes the request and reports that she has found the manuscript of *Room*.

With little prospect of sale in England, Woolf asked Vita Sackville-West, a friend and fellow-writer about to visit the United States, to try to find an American buyer. But Sackville-West found none. Woolf approached Harcourt Brace, her American publisher, for help. One dealer expressed interest but requested the manuscript of *Flush*, Woolf's fictional biography of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning from their dog's point of view.

After Virginia Woolf's death in 1941, Leonard sold some material to two American dealers which found its way to the New York Public Library. "Leonard Woolf was criticized for selling manuscripts to the United States," Rosenbaum notes, "but no one in England expressed an interest in Virginia Woolf or her manuscripts — no institution — except the director of the Fitzwilliam, and so Leonard gave him *A Room of One's Own*, just out of generosity." The museum acknowledged receipt of the manuscript in its annual report of 1942 but made no further efforts to publicize the acquisition.

When Leonard died in 1969, Virginia's remaining papers were deposited at the University of Sussex. Scholars have since discovered the manuscripts of most of her major works there as well as in New York and Texas. Fragments of *Room* — amounting to about 20 pages — have been found in the Sussex collection, but until Rosenbaum inquired at Cambridge the major

portion of the manuscript was undiscovered. "Who thought of the Fitzwilliam? I wouldn't have if I hadn't read the Leonard Woolf letters."

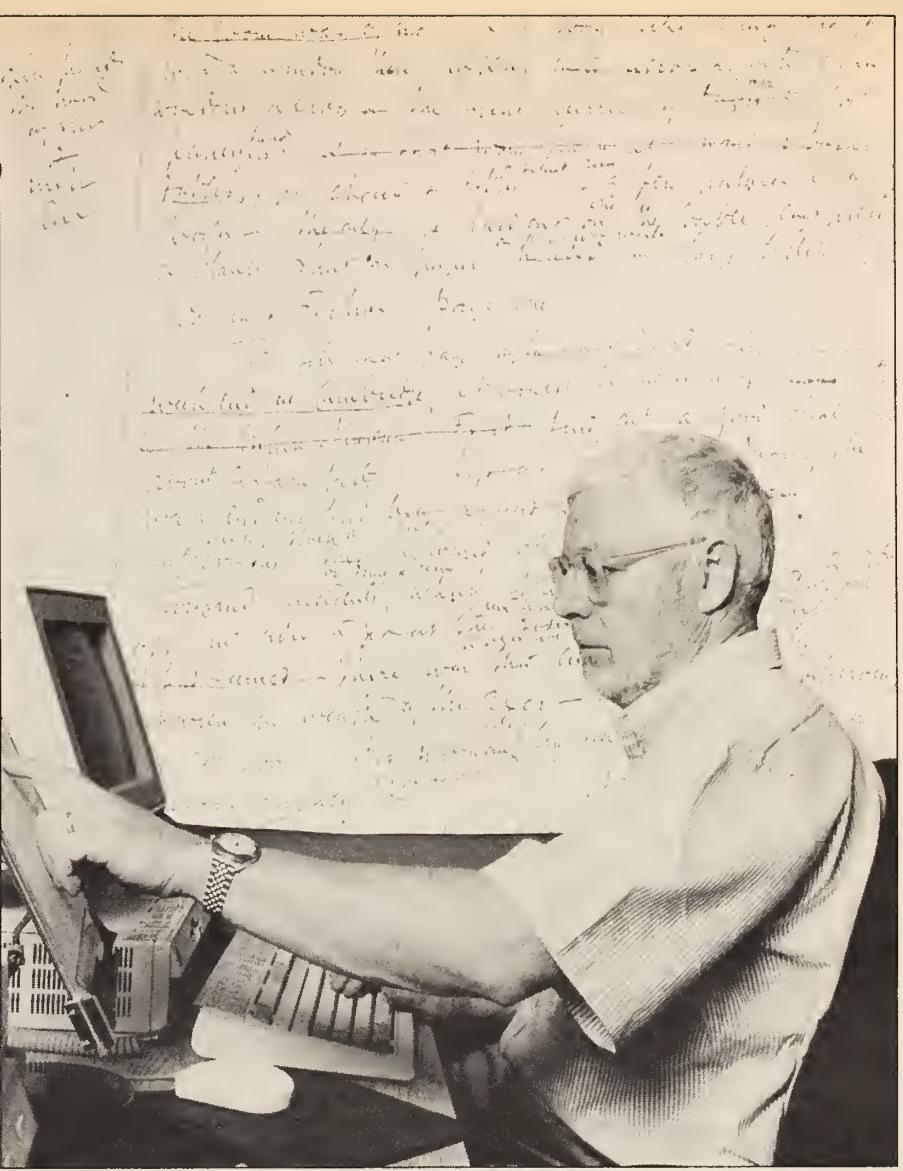
The oversight is due to the absence of publicity and to the fact that the Fitzwilliam is an unlikely location for an important manuscript in 20th-century literature. But Rosenbaum believes contemporary approaches to literary studies also contributed. Today literary theory and psychobiography predominate, to the detriment of basic scholarship. "Graduate students often say they want to write on their theories of Virginia Woolf's work or life but very few are interested in doing scholarly research into her manuscripts — finding them, analyzing them," he says.

Literary history — the study of the origins, composition, publication, reception and influence of literary works — has also suffered. "There is widespread interest in the social and political history of literature but not in the literary history. If you walk into a bookstore and ask to see a section on literary history, they won't know what you're talking about, but if you ask for literary theory or biography, they'll show you 16 shelves."

"Interest in the members of the Bloomsbury group tends to be an interest in their lives, not their works. A sensationalist biography of Virginia Woolf as an abused child catches everyone's attention, not a painstaking analysis of one of her books."

Rosenbaum intended to read the manuscript through quickly before beginning to transcribe but this proved impossible: Woolf's handwriting is simply too difficult. He has had to proceed line by line. He is aided in the work by his wife, Naomi Black, a professor of political science at York University and an expert in feminist theory, and Susan Dick, a professor of English at Queen's University, who edited the manuscript of *To the Lightouse* for the U of T Press edition and knows Woolf's hand well. Comparisons with *Room* also help, but there are important structural differences between the manuscript and the book. "Some of the episodes are not in the manuscript and there is one particular episode in the manuscript not in the finished book." Virtually every sentence has been changed. "She crosses out frequently, stops and starts again. She tries to tell a joke in the first part and there are four or five versions."

The manuscript contains the origins of some of the book's memorable characters and stories — that of Shakespeare's



Rosenbaum transcribing: "It's an exercise in literary archaeology."

JEWEL RANDOLPH

*part of
the
manuscript*

The words hang like a collar round my neck. It is not only that to write of women & >of< fiction only would require many many volumes; one can see, even from a distance, that the subject is dangerous. Iron bars should tie between [-] Sex makes [-] is bites. dangerous. Neither man nor woman has ever written ten words on the subject without showing signs of some some frozen in their veins. If I try to Then, if one mitigate the ferocity of the first word "women" by adding "& fiction" parts then omitted have been restored, with some alterations

The words hang like a collar round my neck. It is not only that to write of women & >of< fiction only would require many many volumes; one can see, even from a distance, that the subject is dangerous. Iron bars should tie between [-] Sex makes [-] is bites. dangerous. Neither man nor woman has ever written ten words on the subject without showing signs of some some frozen in their veins. If I try to Then, if one mitigate the ferocity of the first word "women" by adding "& fiction"

Above, a portion of the title page; below, the transcription.

A telling hand

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
sister Judith, for example.

Judith Shakespeare does not at first appear in the manuscript; she arrives later. Woolf's first inclination was to invent a character named Mary Arden, a contemporary of the playwright who goes to London to make a career in the theatre and is thwarted. "She invents the figure of Mary Arden, then drops it," creating Judith, a more powerful image and symbol, instead.

The manuscript also contains the germ of Woolf's idea of the "state of mind that is most propitious for creative work." She writes: "...[T]he mind of an artist, in order to achieve the prodigious effort of freeing whole and entire the work that is in him, must be incandescent, like Shakespeare's mind.... There must be no obstacle in it, no foreign matter unconsumed." The word incandescent appears only once in the manuscript, jotted in the margin. "Suddenly she had the word and noted it as she wrote."

Woolf borrows Coleridge's notion of the androgynous mind — a complete mind — and defines it. "He meant, perhaps, that the androgynous mind is resonant and porous; that it transmits emotion without impediment; that it is naturally creative, incandescent and undivided..." The manuscript shows the writer struggling for an image of androgyny: a woman gets into a cab; later she meets a man at a street corner and they talk. In the book, the scene is altered: the man and woman meet and take the cab together; the image, now fully realized, is invested with a sense of ease and unity.

"Ideas come to you through words," Rosenbaum says, "you don't have the ideas without words, and that is what you see happening here as Woolf tries this version and that. It's interesting to watch a great writer write. She is in her

prime here, a master of her writing, and yet it is very laborious and struggling."

The manuscript edition of *A Room of One's Own* is bound to influence interpretations of the book, but is unlikely to be decisive in critical battles, Rosenbaum says. "People will find support for their own theories here." But some positions may be more difficult to defend when the book's development is better understood. For example, while *Room* contains clear lesbian elements, the book is not predominantly for or about lesbian writers. Woolf's advocacy of the androgynous mind is too clearly present in both the manuscript and the book to support a strictly lesbian interpretation.

After his discovery in the Fitzwilliam, Rosenbaum approached Professor Quentin Bell, now 80, Woolf's nephew and the executor of her estate, and asked to publish the manuscript. He returned to Toronto with permission and a copy of the document. He plans to complete the transcription by December, combining the Fitzwilliam and Sussex manuscripts, then write an introduction and select pages for facsimile reproduction. Basil Blackwell will publish the book in 1992 after the expiry of the copyright on Woolf's work. It will help mark the 50th anniversary of her death. In March Rosenbaum will participate in an editing conference on Woolf at Victoria College. Meanwhile, he will begin the second year of a two-year Killam fellowship from the Canada Council and continue his work on the literary history of the Bloomsbury group.

"Transcribing manuscripts has not been my specialty," he says. "For years one of the things I've avoided is learning to read Virginia Woolf's handwriting. Now I've had a crash course." ♦

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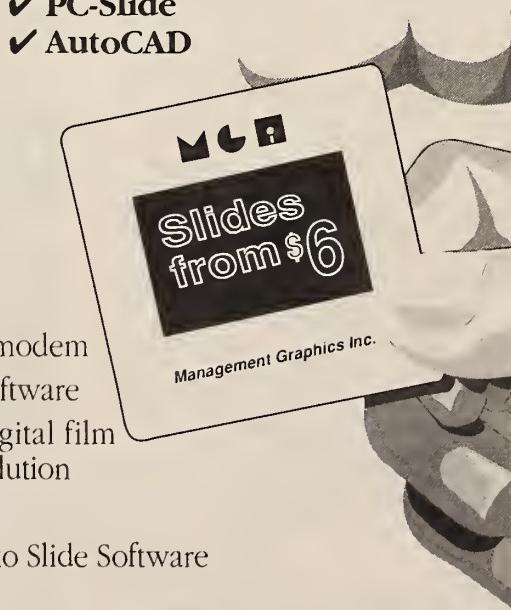


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THE LONG MARCH TO LIBERTY

*China's leaders
fear democracy, but the
people are ready. How
long will they
wait?*

BY GAY ABBATE

The actions of the government of China in June 1989, when hundreds of unarmed students and their supporters were massacred in Tian'anmen Square, appear particularly bizarre and incomprehensible in light of China's increasing openness to tourism and foreign investment in the post-Mao Zedong era. The crackdown that ended the demonstrations plunged the country back into the dehumanizing oppression that had characterized Mao's regime. The architect of the student purge, Deng Xiaoping, twice named Man of the Year by *Time* magazine, dismissed the incident, saying it was business as usual for China.

Probing China's Soul: Religion, Politics, and Protest in the People's Republic (Harper & Row, 1990) by Professor Julia Ching of the Departments of East Asian Studies and Religious Studies attempts to shed light on the causes of last year's demonstrations and the reasons for the government's brutal reaction.

Ching places the events of 1989 into the historical perspective of the past 40 years of Communist rule and explores a number of questions: Why have the Chinese people been dehumanized under communism? Who or what is to blame for the present situation? Does China have true religious freedom? Will democracy ever come to China? She does not have all the answers but invites readers "to join in the discussion, so that together, we may be able to make more sense of the past and the present, and perhaps offer a beacon for the future."

The book differs from others dealing with the Tian'anmen Square tragedy in that it is neither an eyewitness account nor a chronicle of the events. Instead, it is a response by a specialist in Chinese history and culture. She makes use of personal insights garnered from extensive travel in China and the observations of family members and acquaintances who either visited or lived there.

Writing the book was partly a cathartic exercise, says Shanghai-born Ching. She lived on the mainland until she fled to Hong Kong at the age of 14 to escape the civil war. At the time of the massacre she was in the process of writing a book about wisdom and the Chinese but when armed troops started shooting unarmed students she questioned whether wisdom could exist in a country capable of killing its own citizens. She put the planned book aside and began *Probing China's Soul*.

The probing begins with a question germane to the entire book: "Which is

more important: to be human or to be Chinese?"

Under the 1982 constitution, Chinese citizens enjoy "people's rights" not "human rights." But even these rights are subordinate to loyalty to the Communist party and, more specifically, to the party leader. This is considered the highest form of allegiance; to ask for human rights is to be disloyal and a traitor — to not be Chinese. The student protesters argued it is possible to be a free human being and a patriotic citizen at the same time.

The demonstrations of 1989 were not the first student protests in modern Chinese history, the author notes. On May 4, 1919, 5,000 students gathered in Beijing to oppose an agreement transferring ownership of Shandong from German to Japanese hands. Protests and strikes ensued throughout the country and 1,150 students were arrested. The events prompted a national desire for

modernization, individual freedom, intellectual pluralism and national independence that eventually led to the founding of the Communist party in 1921.

University students asked for freedom and democracy in the protests of May and June 1957. There were further protests in the spring of 1976 precipitated by a ban against laying wreaths in Tian'anmen Square to honour Premier Zhou Enlai — loved by the students — who had died earlier that year. The Gang of

Four, who ruled the country during Mao's illness, viewed the wreaths and the honour they symbolized as a challenge to their authority. Students disregarded the ban. On April 3 the pile of wreaths was 15 metres high; two days later violence broke out as 40,000 armed militia and police were sent into the square to break up about 50,000 protesters. An estimated 300 were arrested and more than that number were killed. In the days that followed, between 40,000 and

50,000 people were arrested in Beijing alone.

Demonstrations broke out again in January 1987 following the arrest of some Shanghai students for taking part in a dance with Americans. Student leaders were arrested or dismissed from school.

Ching notes that student protests might not occur with such regularity in China if living conditions in dormitories were not so poor: electricity is often limited even in winter; four, five or more students share a single room; toilets frequently back up; and food is often inedible. "I sometimes feel that the best thing authorities could do to prevent further unrest is to improve student living conditions. Dormitories have to be the hotbed of revolution with so many to a room in double bunks and plenty to complain about."

The Chinese leaders who rejected the students' demand for reform had, in their youth, fought to overthrow the Nationalist government and formed the People's Republic of China in 1949. Deng himself was politically purged on three separate occasions during his career for opposing the government in power. Why then did he react to the peaceful demonstrations with such brutal callousness? Ching asks. Surely he and his advisers were aware it would likely make the situation worse.

Before assuming power Deng portrayed himself as a man of law and order. Following the 1978 Tian'anmen Square incident, he condemned the government's use of force: "A revolutionary political party should only fear not hearing the people's voices; it should only fear silence... One should never use methods of repression against the problem of thinking."

Deng was willing to use democracy to increase his power base but once he had power he was afraid of losing it. This fear was the main reason for the bloody suppression, Ching states. And there were other reasons. Old rulers cling to power because of their desire for "revolutionary immortality" — they are afraid to die without power. They may also have wished to protect the jobs of their relatives and favourites. Flagrant nepotism and government corruption were among the students' complaints. Special privileges have been as prevalent in the Chinese Communist party as in other Communist countries, she says. "It is another

sign of how the Communist system has functioned to serve the leaders, not the masses."

The book explores the lack of religious freedom under Communist rule. There are five officially recognized religions in China today: Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam. During the Cultural Revolution they all disappeared underground. Red flags and pictures of Chairman Mao replaced religious symbols in places of worship and religious leaders were reduced to menial work and all too frequently tortured or killed. Religion, however, began to grow after the fall of the Gang of Four and prospered until 1989. Only time will tell if the current crackdown on freedoms will be extended to religion in retaliation for the support religious leaders showed for the students, Ching says. While the Chinese constitution guarantees freedom of religious belief, Ching argues that there can be no true religious liberty in a country where the freedoms of thought, speech and association have been suspended.

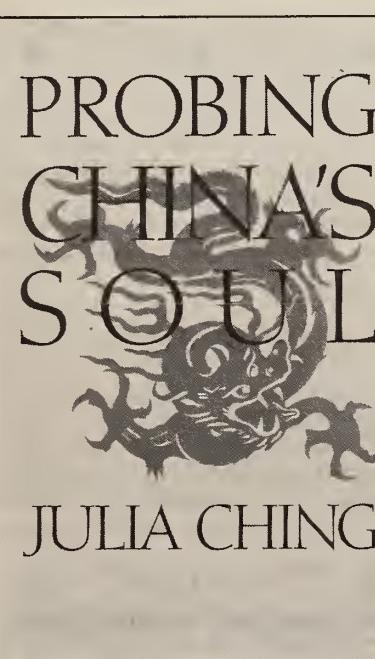
The Chinese cultural tradition and communism itself are not to blame for the current repression and that of the recent past, she says. The Chinese Communist party was founded by a group of intellectuals as a beacon of hope to the oppressed. It has since become a despotic military dictatorship. Both Mao and Deng may have meant well when they assumed control, Ching says, but they were corrupted by power. It made them betray the ideals of communism and turned them into tyrants. Chinese communism today is "unabated Stalinism allied with Oriental despotism."

The government can redeem past mistakes by reforming the party and abolishing the dual control system which gives the party power over the government and its constitution and the leader power over the party. Without bold reform soon, the country will sink into a worse quagmire, Ching predicts.

Despite the deaths of countless students, the demonstrations of 1989 were not a failure. "What we saw of the crackdown was only the tip of the iceberg. The top leaders are too old; they have outlived their usefulness; they have lost contact with the masses; they cannot forever keep a lid on the population. The country, however, is ready for takeoff. This has to come."



CNA PRESS/LIU HOUNG SHING



Library News

New grant awarded for Hannah collection

THE HANNAH Institute for the History of Medicine, a Toronto foundation, has extended its support for the Jason A. Hannah Collection in the History of Medical & Related Sciences at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. Over the next three years the foundation will provide \$90,000 for the acquisition of books for the collection and \$15,000 for conservation. The Hannah Institute has provided funds for the library since 1974 when Jason Hannah, a Toronto physician and founder of Associated Medical Services Inc., a private health insurance company, donated his collection of books to the Fisher.

Committee studies deacidification plant

A SPECIAL committee has been formed to investigate the possibility of establishing a deacidification plant for libraries and archives in Toronto. The Chairman's Committee for Preserving Documentary Heritage, chaired by Carole Moore, the University's chief librarian, is conducting surveys of collections in Toronto libraries, evaluating deacidification systems and investigating related environmental and health issues. Test treatments of materials will start once the committee selects the appropriate technology. Of the seven million books in the U of T Library, most will be damaged by the acid in their own pages if they are not properly preserved. A feasibility study for the establishment of a deacidification centre in Toronto was carried out in 1989.

Dubin transcripts deposited at Robarts

THE GOVERNMENT documents section at Robarts Library has received the 86-volume report and transcripts of the *Commission of Inquiry into the Use of Drugs & Banned Practices Intended to Increase Athletic Performance*, known as the Dubin commission after Justice Charles L. Dubin of the Supreme Court of Ontario who conducted the investigation. The testimony is in chronological order with the names of those who testified printed on the spines of the relevant volumes. Sprinter Ben Johnson's testimony takes up three volumes. The report and transcripts will be of interest to students of athletics, pharmacy, sports medicine, law and history. The set is one of five. It was obtained for the library at the conclusion of the inquiry by Professor Bruce Kidd of University College and the School of Physical & Health Education.

Sessions in Mandarin begin Sept. 12

THE U OF T Library will hold orientation sessions in Mandarin for students from China on Sept. 12 from 5 to 6 p.m. and Sept. 13 from 2:10 to 3 p.m. Other instruction programs will be held in September.



SURGEON PAST & PRESENT

Writer Carol Nash examines rare volume collection and a new book for patients and

The painful path from superstition

In the mid-1960s, Toronto physician Dr. Jason Hannah, the founder of a private medical insurance business, bought a collection of rare books from the Medical Society of London. In 1974 Hannah gave the collection to the University's Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. Over the years, the Jason A. Hannah Collection in the History of Medical & Related Sciences has grown to some 10,000 volumes, the earliest of which date from the 15th century.

The collection is one of the most important of its kind in Canada. Its strengths — in anatomy, physiology, gynaecology, obstetrics, popular medicine and dentistry — have established its international significance. The books are of particular interest to historians of medicine but are also of use to cultural and literary historians and others.

Among its thousands of titles, the Hannah collection includes a number which, taken together, provide an outline of the early history of popular texts on surgical procedures: a 16th-century edition of *Methodus Medendi Certa* by Albucasis (936-1013), the leading medieval text on surgery; an early 17th-century edition of *Opera Omnia* by Italian anatomist Gabriele Fallopio (1523-1562); a 17th-century edition of *The Accomplish Midwife* by François Mauriceau, translated from the French by Hugh Chamberlen, and books by Elizabeth Nihell (1723-?), John Hunter (1728-1793), the founder of pathological anatomy, and several more.

Until the 18th century, when physicians began to develop practices that were not horrific, surgery was dangerous for patients. It was only performed when it was clear that there was a chance of recovery, but such chances existed only when the loss of the afflicted area was known to be unlikely to cause death.

An examination of books from the Hannah collection shows that there were two main reasons why early surgeons did not choose to investigate humane ways of practicing their craft: reverence for the monumental work of Galen, the Greek physician, and religious beliefs that disallowed most surgical procedures and the dissection of the dead.

Galen lived between 130 and 201 AD.

His system of pathology combined Hippocrates' theory of humours with the Pythagorean theory of the four elements. His *Methodus Medendi*, which held sway for 1,500 years, did not recommend surgery.

The lack of encouragement for surgery in Christian Europe meant that when it was performed, surgeons were guided by methods invented in the Arab world and described in the leading medical textbook of the Middle Ages, *Methodus Medendi Certa* by Albucasis, a native of Cordova. He recommended the cauterization of wounds with boiling oil and treacle following the amputation of limbs. This practice was followed well into the 16th century.

While reverence for Galen inhibited innovation, religious prohibitions were made to all forms of surgery because surgical procedures were necessarily thought to be based on dissection. Fallopius, the most illustrious of 16th-century Italian anatomists (he was the first to describe the Fallopian tubes and the ovaries and named the vagina and placenta), was falsely accused of vivisection. In common with other surgeons of the day, he gained his knowledge during actual operations. That he was able to provide descriptions and diagrams from observation is an indication of the painful mutilation inflicted on many women at that time.

Books in the Hannah collection demonstrate the risks of difficult child birth before the invention of safe surgical tools. In the 17th century, the Chamberlens, a medical family of Dutch origin practising in England, developed the obstetrical forceps as a non-destructive instrument for difficult deliveries. Before this

invention, the only devices available involved piercing and dismembering and were therefore destructive of the child. The necessity of the Chamberlens' invention was clear but the family did not reveal their secret for more than a century.



Women attend a birth while astrologers prepare to cast the newborn's horoscope. A woodcut from a book for midwives by Jakob Rüff (1500-1558), one of 10,000 volumes in the Hannah collection.

In notes that accompany François Mauriceau's 1673 edition of *The Accomplish Midwife*, Hugh Chamberlen, the book's translator, deplored Mauriceau's practice of using infant-destructive instruments in difficult labours but still refused to reveal his family's secret. "I will now take leave to offer an apology for not publishing the secret I mention we have to extract children without hooks ... which is, that there being my father and two brothers living, that practise this art, I cannot esteem it my own to dispose of, nor publish it without injury to them."

Because the existence of forceps was not revealed and men continued to assist only when the delivery was difficult, Elizabeth Nihell, an English midwife, published *A Treatise of the Art of Midwifery: Setting Forth Various Abuses Therein, Especially as to the Practice with*

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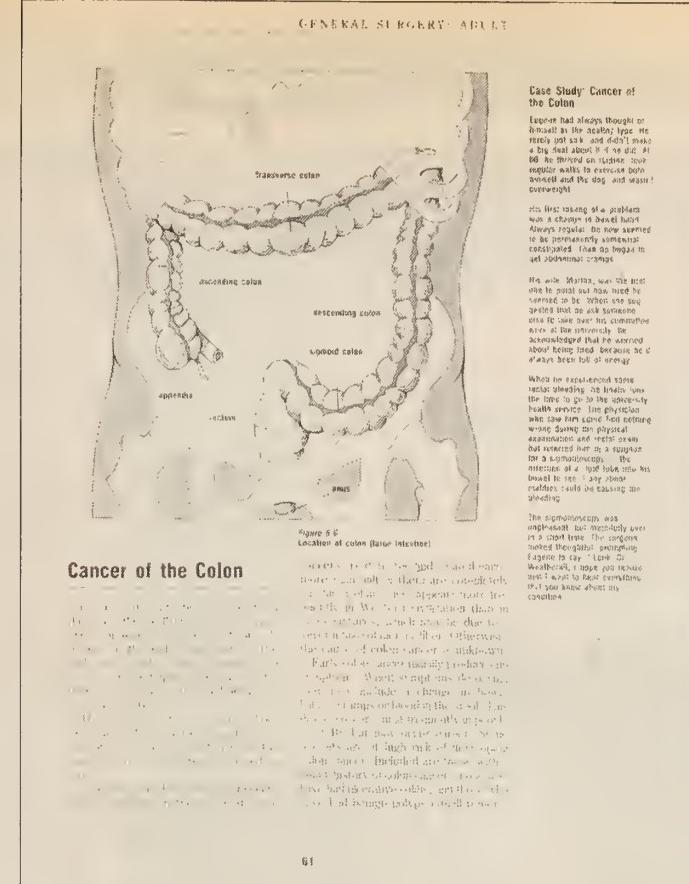
struments in 1760 attacking the use of
struments and male assistance.

After the separation of dentistry from general medicine, one of the first books to clearly explain dental surgery in a language non-practitioners could understand was Claude Jacquier de Geraudly's *'Art de conserver les dents'* published in 1737. He made some remarks on dental transplantation (which was known to be dangerous), including the recommendation that the donor be between 10 and 5 years of age. He also offered secret medications, elixirs and potions for sale.

Discussions of the transplantation of teeth were common during this period and were continued by John Hunter, a pioneer of experimental pathology and one of Britain's greatest anatomists. His *'Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Teeth'* of 1778 devoted much space to transplantation. Considered a milestone in dentistry, this work and others were reprinted many times and translated into all the major European languages.

Hunter's influence was to last well into the 20th century. In 1806 *'The History and Treatment of the Diseases of the Teeth, the Gums, and the Alveolar Processes, with the Operations which they Require'* by Joseph Fox, Hunter's student, recommended that children's primary teeth be extracted rather than be allowed to fall out on their own. This unfortunate practice was still regularly recommended 25 years ago.

From the popular works on surgery in the Hannah collection, there is no indication that early surgeons saw themselves as publicly accountable before the discovery of the usefulness of anaesthesia in operations. But however questionable their advice to the public, many did advance the knowledge and understanding of surgical procedures by slowly eliminating the reliance on traditional methods and religious dogma and instilling a new sense of professionalism and scientific curiosity. It is possible that respect for the work of Galen and religious prohibitions were upheld for so long only because anaesthesia as we know it did not exist. And it may be that these pioneer surgeons developed the readiness necessary to make full use of the discovery of the usefulness of anaesthesia. ♦



A complete guide

The introduction of anaesthesia for surgical use in the 19th century vastly increased the number and type of procedures surgeons performed. What we understand today as surgery was unknown and unthinkable before the 20th century.

The essential experiments divide the period of traditional and religious barriers to surgical advancement from that of increasing inventiveness and complexity in surgical procedures. In 1844 Connecticut dentist Horace Wells had one of his own molars extracted while he was under the influence of nitrous oxide. Two years later William Morton, another American dentist, publicly demonstrated the efficacy of ether.

Today, as Dr. Bernard Langer explains in the foreword to *Surgery: A Complete Guide for Patients and their Families*, "physicians and surgeons have a responsibility to give patients information about their disease, the various options available for treatment, and some understanding of what is involved in the recommended operative procedures."

"In a sophisticated, educated society, [fulfilling this responsibility] involves a considerable amount of explanation and detail, and it is often not possible for a surgeon to provide sufficient information in the time available or, indeed, for patients to know what questions to ask to gain a better understanding of their situations."

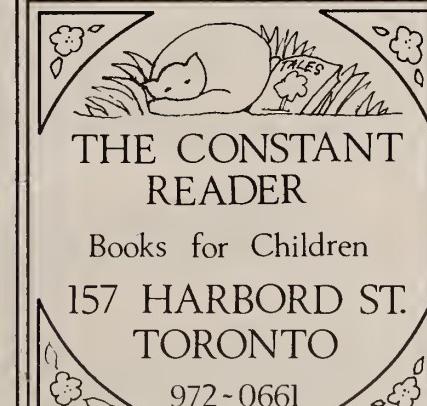
Published last year by Harper & Collins Ltd., *Surgery: A Complete Guide* covers all major areas in the field except dental surgery: general surgery (paediatric and adult), thoracic surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, urology, otolaryngology, ophthalmology, cosmetic, vascular, cardiovascular and microvascular surgery.

orthopaedic surgery (paediatric and adult), neurosurgery, transplant surgery, cancer and trauma surgery.

The book was conceived by Dr. Allan Gross, Latner Professor and chair of the division of orthopaedic surgery in the Department of Surgery, and sociologist Penny Gross, senior research and program evaluation analyst with the Ontario Ministry of Community & Social Services. It was edited by Allan and Penny Gross and by Langer, Colonel R. Samuel McLaughlin Professor of Surgery and chair of the department.

Each chapter is written by one of this university's experts. Case studies are included, each dealing with a branch of surgical practice. Printed in bold type on the outside margin of the book, they are written in the style of a short story. The writing throughout is clear and concise, a glossary of important terms is included and the book contains detailed illustrations of surgical procedures selected by Professors Margot MacKay and Linda Wilson-Pauwels of Department of Art as Applied to Medicine.

The opening chapter describes the practice of surgery itself and how it relates to present day hospital procedures. The next discusses surgical research, isolating the reasons for the dramatic changes in the 20th century. The third discusses anaesthesia, its effect on the patient before, during and after surgery and the way pain is prevented. The fourth, dealing with the general complications of surgery, may be the most important chapter. Patients and their families should be aware that the outcome of surgical procedures is not solely the responsibility of the surgeon. In many cases complications can be reduced by an appropriate effort by the patient before and after the surgery. ♦



ASSIGNMENTS OF CARRELS AND BOOK LOCKERS IN THE ROBARTS LIBRARY

FALL SESSION 1990

FROM August 27 to September 12 the Robarts Library will accept applications for carrels and book lockers from faculty members and graduate students (Divisions I and II) for the Fall Session. Application forms and information sheets are available at the Circulation Desk, on the fourth floor.

As in the past, assignments for gradu-

ate students will be made on the basis of priorities which have been decided by the School of Graduate Studies in consultation with the Library. Assignments are expected to begin on October 9.

For further information, ask at the Carrel Office, Room 4041, or call 978-2305.



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Books

The following is a selection of recent books by University authors. The Bulletin publishes a list of new books by U of T staff once a month.

ECONOMICS

A Better Barter: Credits and Debits in Canada, by D.V. Anderson (Lerna Press; 333 pages; \$30). This book offers a set of radically different methods for financing communal affairs in Canada and for choosing what they should be.

Governments and Corporations in a Shrinking World: Trade & Innovation Policy in the United States, Europe & Japan, by Sylvia Ostry (Council on Foreign Relations Press; 123 pages; \$14.95 US). Arguing that the international economic environment of the coming decade will be shaped by the interaction of governments and corporations in Japan, Europe and the US, the book examines the interrelations between corporate behaviour and the evolution of government policy.

Multinationals and Canada-United States Free Trade, by Alan M. Rugman (University of South Carolina Press; 205 pages; \$29.95 US). This economic and managerial study of the nature of two-way trade and investment captures, from a Canadian perspective, many of the key policy and business issues, especially the nature of foreign direct investment by both home and host country multinationals.

HISTORY

Trygve Lie and the Cold War: The UN Secretary-General Pursues Peace, 1946-1953, by James Barros (Northern Illinois University Press; 457 pages; \$37 US). The book focuses on the first secretary-general of the United Nations, examines his role in the early years of the cold war and assesses his influence in world politics during his tenure.

Rome's Fall and After, by Walter Goffart (Hambledon Press; 371 pages; \$45 US). The articles in this collection illuminate the great events that reshaped Europe. They uncover new and significant details in texts ranging from tax records to tribal genealogies.

Schooling in Renaissance Italy: Literacy and Learning, 1300-1600, by Paul F. Grendler (The Johns Hopkins University Press; 477 pages; \$45 US). An intellectual and social history of Italian Renaissance schools at the pre-university level with a discussion of their organization, students, teachers and curriculum.

Canada and International Civil Aviation, 1932-1948, by David MacKenzie (University of Toronto Press; 314 pages; \$40). This book examines the role Canadians played in efforts to establish an international system for the regulation and operation of international air services.

The Russian Americans, by Paul Robert Magocsi (Peoples of America Series, Chelsea House Publishers; 112 pages; \$17.95 US). A historical survey of Americans and Canadians of Russian ethnic background from their arrival in Alaska at the end of the 18th century to the present day.

When Television was Young: Primetime Canada, 1952-1967, by Paul Rutherford (University of Toronto Press; 638 pages; \$65 cloth, \$24.95 paper). In this study of what is often called the "golden age" of television, the author has set out to dispel some cherished myths and to resurrect the memory of a noble experiment in the making of Canadian culture.

LITERATURE

Dickens and the Concept of Home, by Frances Armstrong (UMI Research Press; 250 pages; \$39.95 US). The traditional "Dickensian" concept of home is examined and its contradictions revealed.

Ernest Buckler Remembered, by Claude Bissell (University of Toronto Press; 171 pages; \$24.95). The story of the lasting friendship between Ernest Buckler, the acclaimed Nova Scotia novelist, and Claude Bissell, then president of

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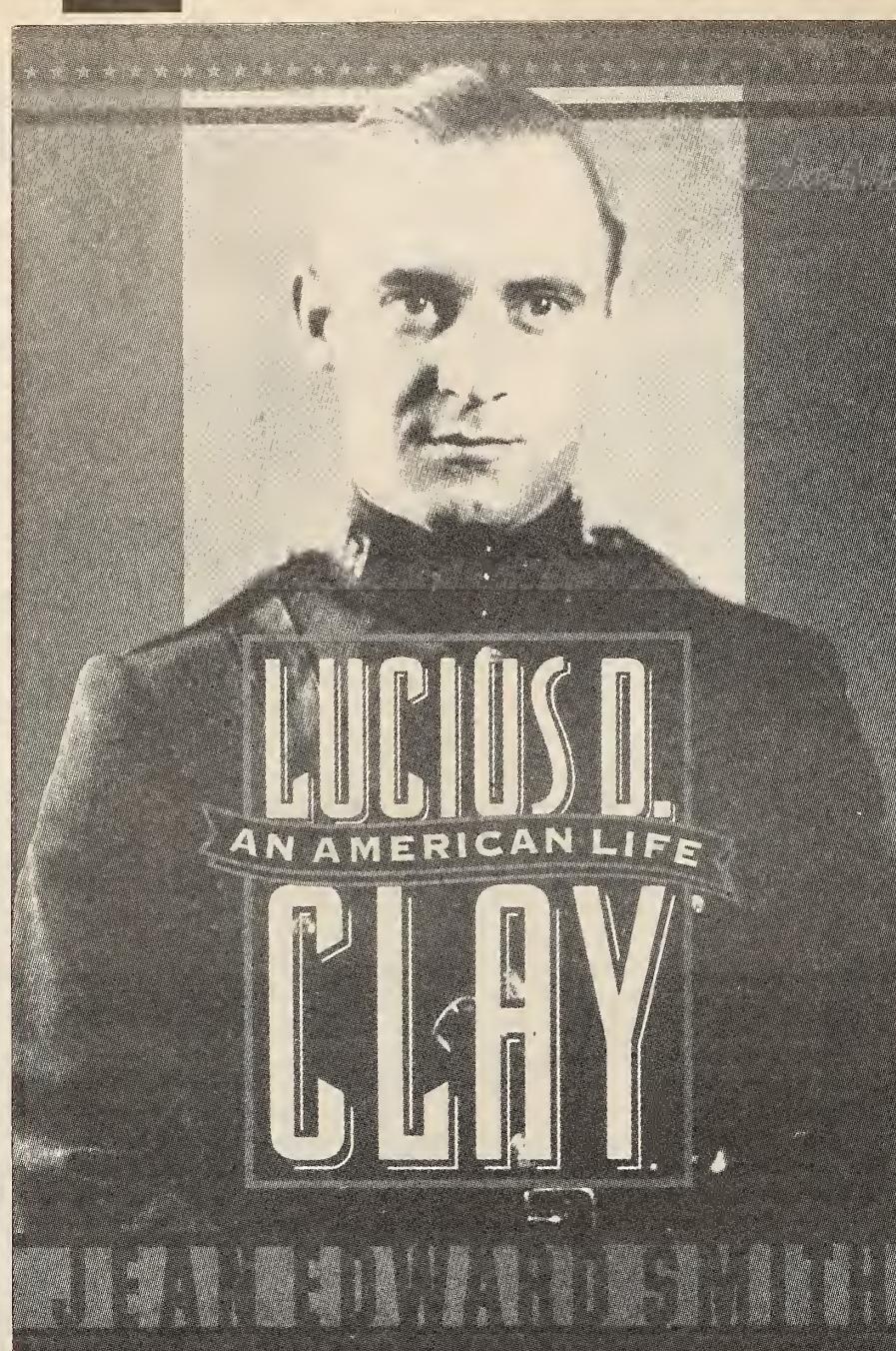
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Stephen Ambrose, writing in *The New York Times Book Review*, called it "masterly." *Lucius D. Clay: An American life* by Professor Jean Smith of the Department of History, published by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd. in Canada and Henry Holt and Co. in the United States, is the story of the general who headed the American occupation of Germany after the Second World War and oversaw the Berlin airlift of 1948.

U of T. Extensive quotes from Buckler's writing, his novels and stories as well as diaries, notes and letters, are an integral part of the book.

Occidental Poetics: Tradition and Progress, by Lubomir Dolezel (University of Nebraska Press; 206 pages; \$29.95). This book explores the evolution of poetics. It moves from Aristotle's poetics to the Leibnizian concept of imaginary worlds, Romantic morphology, aesthetic and semantic theories of poetic languages, French stylists and poetic semantics, German and Russian Formalism and the structural and semiotic poetics of the Prague school.

As Canadian as ... possible ... under the circumstances!, by Linda Hutcheon (ECW Press and York University; 53 pages; \$7). In this essay on irony in Canadian culture, literature, art, criticism and other aspects of culture are examined.

Death and Rebirth in Virgil's Arcadia, by M. Owen Lee (State University of New York Press; 140 pages; \$36.50 cloth, \$12.95 paper). An introduction to Virgil's *Elegies* that sees the 10 pastorals as a young poet's attempt at self-understanding and as an apprenticeship for the writing of larger and greater works.

Victorians and Mystery: Crises of Representation, by W. David Shaw (Cornell University Press; 370 pages; \$36.95 US). Addressing crises of representation in poetry, fiction and nonfiction in light of similar crises in philosophical, theological and scientific literature, the book examines three sources of mystery in Victorian literature: mysteries of the unconscious, mysteries of identity and mysteries closely associated with 19th-century theories of knowledge.

Soviet Literature in the 1980s: Decade of Transition, by N.N. Shneidman (University of Toronto Press; 250 pages; \$40). *Glasnost* and *perestroika* have affected all aspects of Soviet life, including artistic creation. This study reviews works officially published in the Soviet Union in this decade of transition.

The View from Minerva's Tower: Learning and Imagination in The Anatomy of Melancholy, by E. Patricia Vicari (University of Toronto Press; 250 pages; \$45). In this book, the author demonstrates Burton's control over rhetorical strategies and selection of material in one of the great prose works of the English Renaissance.

PHILOSOPHY

Common Sense, by L.W. Ferguson (Routledge; 198 pages; \$42.50). This book investigates the intricate network of shared beliefs which guides our everyday behaviour. From an interdisciplinary perspective drawing on both philosophical analysis and recent research in cognitive development, it outlines the nature and scope of the common sense view of the world and traces its development in the young child.

The Mind of Aristotle: A Study in Philosophical Growth, by John M. Rist (University of Toronto Press; 361 pages; \$60). This book represents an attempt to chart Aristotle's philosophical progress, using the techniques of both philology and philosophical analysis. The aim is to see where Aristotle came from philosophically and what impelled him to develop his ideas in particular directions.

POLITICS

Rural Communities under Stress: Peasant Farmers and the State in Africa, by Jonathan Barker (Cambridge University Press; 228 pages; \$17.45). This book goes behind the crises of famine and poor agricultural production to examine the forces and pressures affecting peasant farming communities in sub-Saharan Africa. Cases from Senegal, Tanzania, Mozambique, Ghana, Kenya and Uganda are given as concrete examples of ways peasant farming communities cope with the stresses of economic exploitation, political subordination and demographic and ecological pressure.

China's Universities and the Open Door, by Ruth Hayhoe (OISE Press and M.E. Sharpe Inc.; 249 pages; \$17.50). This book examines current reforms in Chinese higher education from a historical perspective and details the extensive programs of education transfer now under way through bilateral and multilateral assistance projects.

Livelihood and Resistance: Peasants and the Politics of Land in Peru, by Gavin Smith (University of California Press; 293 pages; \$42.50 US). Using a Peruvian highland community where rural resistance has been endemic for over a century as an example, the book explores the way in which the interests emerging from people's daily economic activities on the one hand, and their accumulated experience of purposeful struggles on the other, contribute to their social and political identity.

The Ontario Legislature: A Political Analysis, by Graham White (University of Toronto Press; 305 pages; \$42.50 cloth, \$18.50 paper). Although this study deals with important developments through the 1970s, it concentrates on more recent history including the time of the Liberal-NDP accord and the massive Liberal majority following the 1987 election.

RELIGION & THEOLOGY

Jews and Saracens in the Consilia of Oldradus de Ponte, by Norman Zacour (Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies; 114 pages; \$18). In the early decades of the 14th century Oldradus de Ponte, an advocate in the papal capital of Avignon, set about editing his *consilia* for publication. These were hundreds of legal arguments he had made as a consultant during his career at the papal court. These *consilia* are examined especially for the light they throw on the tendency in the west to disregard distinctions between Jews and Muslims and merge them into a single legal category.

Sin in Valentinianism, by Michel R. Desjardins (Scholars Press; 157 pages; \$19.95 cloth, \$12.95 paper). Conventional scholarly reconstructions of Valentinian gnosticism tend to refer only briefly to ethics and include little or no discussion of sin. This work analyzes the passages pertaining to sin found in the primary sources. What emerges is a view of Valentinianism that denies ethical indifference and is, in its understanding of sin at least, consistent with second-century Christianity.

Theology and the Dialectics of History, by Robert M. Doran (University of Toronto Press; 732 pages; \$95). This work explores the basis of systematic theology in consciousness and goes on to consider the practical role of such theology in establishing and fostering communities with an authentic way of life. It draws extensively on the thought of Bernard Lonergan and develops his methodological insights.

SOCIOLOGY

Ethnic Identity and Equality: Varieties of Experience in a Canadian City, by Raymond Breton, Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Warren Kalbach and Jeffrey G. Reitz (University of Toronto Press; 342 pages; \$50 cloth, \$22.50 paper). It has been argued, most notably by John Porter, that the maintenance of ethnic cultures is a sustaining factor in the Canadian class system. In recent years this thesis has been challenged by those who maintain that ethnicity in Canada is not a significant factor in determining status. This study addresses the debate with evidence from a major interview survey of eight ethnic groups in Toronto.

Women's Experience of Breast Feeding, by Heather Maclean (University of Toronto Press; 208 pages; \$12.95). More than 100 mothers who have made the choice to breast feed talk about the rewards, the disappointments and the challenges they have encountered and how they felt about them.

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Universities rush to influence vote

by Karina Dahlin

UOF is making itself heard in several ways during the provincial election campaign but lacks a comprehensive election strategy, says President Robert Prichard.

"I am trying to put together what I can in six to seven weeks, but it is far from ideal," the new president said in a recent interview.

Early in July Prichard joined the Council of Ontario Universities' election readiness committee. He will meet candidates in the downtown riding of St. Andrew-St. Patrick and others, including Attorney General Ian Scott, the Liberal candidate in the riding of St. George-St. David.

St. Andrew-St. Patrick contains the downtown campus; Mississauga West, Erindale College; and Scarborough East, Scarborough College.

Focus

The CRAY supercomputer will be the focus of a special initiative. In anticipation of the Sept. 6 election, the management board of the Ontario Centre for Large Scale Computation (OCLSC) prepared a proposal for Premier David Peterson.

The document was not available last week but Professor Jim Keffer, vice-president (research), said it deals with the future of the centre. Provincial funding expires in March.

The proposal asks for "a substantial amount of money," Keffer said, adding that the plan "could be very attractive to the provincial government."

COU is encouraging everyone with an interest in universities to lobby political candidates. Prichard believes this is the best approach but hopes universities will be more vocal in the future. "The moment has arrived for a more public statement."

Polls prepared for political parties show the public ranks universities "very low" as an area of concern, he said. "Universities cannot afford not to be heard. We need a far more

visible presence to broaden our support." Hospitals, teachers and environmentalists are all receiving public attention. Universities should be heard in the same way.

All-candidates meeting

There will be an all-candidates meeting for members of the University community in the Hart House Debates Room Aug. 29 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. Representatives of the three main political parties standing for election in the downtown riding of St. Andrew-St. Patrick will attend — incumbent Ron Kanter for the Liberals, Zanana Akande for the New Democrats and Nancy Jackman for the Progressive Conservatives. For more information, call 978-4111 or 7594.

An election campaign offers a particularly good opportunity to advance a cause, the president said, but there are many other occasions where a University strategy would be helpful: when a new cabinet is assembled, when a Speech from the Throne is written and, above all, when the budget process begins.

"The need to carry the universities' message to the government is important every week of the year, every day of the week, every hour of the day."

An opportunity to take the government to task arose Aug. 2 when Premier David Peterson announced government expenditure of \$44 million a year for science and technology initiatives. A total of \$39 million was earmarked for faculty renewal and equipment at colleges and universities.

"The bad news is that the announcement was not accompanied by a single addi-

tional dollar," Prichard noted.

Universities could have used the announcement to show that without more funding they cannot meet politicians' expectations. If they did protest, it was without success. The media reported little from the universities.

Last April, with an election call coming, President George Connell launched a letter-writing campaign. In a memo to all major constituencies on campus, Connell said the chair of Governing Council, the chancellor and he had opportunities to make their views known to the government, "but political leaders are more impressed by signals from a concerned public."

Questions

In response to Connell's initiative, a group of faculty members called a meeting of all University constituencies. The group hoped to move people to write letters to their MPPs and to ask questions at all-candidates meetings. The work will continue after the election, said Professor Jens Wollesen of the Department of Fine Art.

Alumni are also mobilizing. Mike Garvey, a partner with Price Waterhouse, is the driving force behind a new group called Friends of Ontario Universities for graduates of Ontario universities — an estimated one million people. Its motto is IOU: Invest in Ontario Universities.

The group did not have time to organize a campaign for this election but is "working hard behind the scenes" in preparation for the budget, said Garvey, an alumnus of the University of Waterloo.

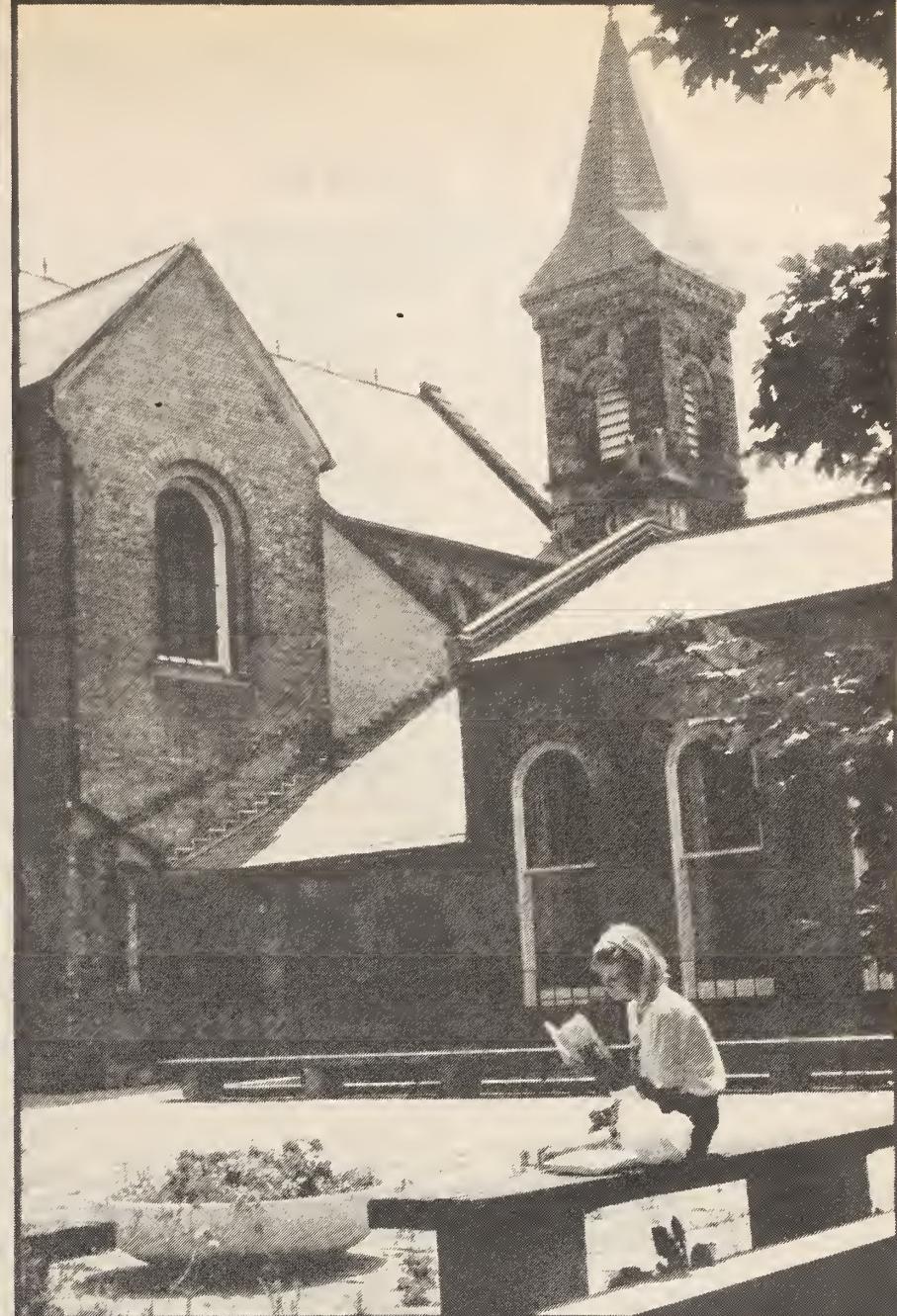
Students from 10 Ontario universities staged a fast and protest — Underfed and Undersupplied — Aug. 1-3 at Queen's Park. The Students' Administrative Council is planning to send a questionnaire to all candidates in the three U of T ridings. The results will be published in student newspapers before the election, said Krista Slade, SAC external commissioner.

pay for others' education.

- The most a student can receive from the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP) is \$125 week, says Krista Slade of the Students' Administrative Council. "Who can live on \$125?" she asks. Only Newfoundland provides less support per capita for its students. Faculty renewal is also important: without adequate funding there will be a "major crisis." The timing of the election is poor and the money spent on the campaign — \$40 million, Slade says — could have been spent on education.

- In addition to better access to OSAP for its members, the Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students wants the government to fund child care on a drop-in basis. "We believe there are a number of people outside the post-secondary system who would like to receive more education but cannot because they have no one to look after their children," says Robert Cook, liaison officer.

A previous search, initiated in March, did not lead to the hiring of a warden to replace Alway. The University Affairs Board discussed the hiring process and related matters at a meeting earlier this summer, but board chair Alex Waugh said he is not at liberty to



HOMA FANIAN

Love and death

A student reads *Andromache* on the University College terrace. Jean Racine's tragedy was first performed at the *Hôtel de Bourgogne* in Paris in 1667.

No hazard, tests show

AIR TESTS carried out recently at Sidney Smith Hall show no hazardous levels of asbestos, says David Gorman, director of the Office of Environmental Health & Safety.

The measurements show the same concentration of asbestos fibres inside the building as outside, Gorman said. "As far as we're concerned the building has been given a clean bill of health."

On July 25 and 26 and Aug. 14, Pinchin & Associates Ltd., a consulting firm specializing in occupational health, took samples at 10 sites, two of them outdoors. The samples were collected during the day for about six hours using pumps that pull air in through filters to trap the asbestos fibres.

No fibres were found, said Gorman. But such a result — no fibres in six hours — does not necessarily mean a total absence of asbestos. With the use of statistical calculations the result is also expressed as a range of concentration.

The statistical estimates range from a low of 0.006

fibres per cubic centimetres to a high of 0.018. (A fibre is a strand of asbestos five microns or longer.) Asbestos concentrations greater than 0.04 fibres per cubic centimetre are considered dangerous, according to standards set by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

Removal

Concerns about the amount of asbestos dust in the building's air circulation system were raised in April following the removal of the material from the foyer ceiling. Studies show that exposure to asbestos can cause lung cancer, but data concerning the risks of low exposure are inconclusive.

Gorman said the test results are encouraging but "people who don't want to be reassured, won't be." The asbestos debate has become a political matter and will probably be discussed by the boards of Governing Council in the fall, he said.

The most recent newsletter of the Canadian Union of Educational Workers, representing

University teaching assistants, says resolution of the Sidney Smith asbestos issue is "a test case" for future policy in treating asbestos (and perhaps other) health hazards."

There will be no wholesale removal of asbestos at U of T, said Gorman. Such a program would cost about \$5.5 million at Sidney Smith alone. A \$175,000 project to replace and clean missing or damaged ceiling tiles in the building began Aug. 7. The work takes place in the evenings and on weekends when the ventilation system can be turned off.

Gorman said the University "may or may not" conduct air tests on a regular basis.

Congress continues

THIS WEEK, the University hosts the 33rd International Congress of Asian & North African Studies. The gathering began Aug. 19 and continues to Aug. 25. Professors Julia Ching of the Departments of Religious Studies and East Asian Studies and Willard Oxtoby of religious studies are congress co-presidents. Approximately 1,000 participants have come from 45 countries including the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Korea. The program consists of about 600 papers and a variety of lectures, discussions and demonstrations, some open to the public. Single-day participation costs \$25 at the registration desk in Sidney Smith Hall. Other tickets are also available at the desk. For more information, call 585-4578 or 978-2156.

Hart House review begins

FOLLOWING a review of the present and future roles of Hart House, a new search committee will be established to find a warden. Richard Alway left the post July 1 to become president of St. Michael's.

A previous search, initiated in March, did not lead to the hiring of a warden to replace Alway. The University Affairs Board discussed the hiring process and related matters at a meeting earlier this summer, but board chair Alex Waugh said he is not at liberty to

discuss the deliberations.

A presidential advisory committee will review the role of Hart House this fall. Nominations for the committee and suggestions regarding its terms of reference are invited; the deadline is August 31. The last review was completed in 1971. The committee's findings will be considered in preparation for the search.

Paul McCann, assistant warden of Hart House, will be in charge of house business while the search continues.

Meeting expectations demands funding: COU

IF THERE is one thing that unites the universities it is underfunding. A survey of several organizations yields a list of issues facing higher education in Ontario as the Sept. 6 election approaches.

• The Council of Ontario Universities advocates support for Premier David Peterson's emphasis on Ontario's competitive position in the global economy and the need for a skilled workforce and increased investment in research and development. "We must make every effort to show the government that the universities need a greater financial commitment to enable them to help in achieving these goals," COU says. The council has tried to convince producers of tonight's televised leadership debate to ask at least one question about post-secondary education.

• Overcrowding, obsolete equipment, deteriorating facilities, limited access to courses, inadequately supported basic research and dete-

rioration of academic salaries relative to the private sector are some of the problems, says Professor Bill Graham, president of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations.

• The U of T Staff Association has not identified election issues. Traditionally, UTSA has been apolitical. Other than supporting the initiatives of the president, the association has not identified issues of specific concern to staff. That could change if UTSA joins the Canadian Union of Public Employees.

• Mike Garvey, initiator of Friends of Ontario Universities, a province-wide alumni organization, says demographic studies show that most university students come from families that can afford to pay higher tuition fees. If the government would let universities raise fees, scholarships could support students from low-income families. Taxpayers whose children do not go to university would not have to

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Presidential Review of Hart House

The President intends to set up an advisory committee to review the present and future role of Hart House. All members of the University of Toronto community are invited to submit nominations for the committee and suggestions about what matters should be included in the formal terms of reference of the committee. The committee will be asked to receive submissions and to make recommendations in preparation for the search and appointment of a new Warden for Hart House.

Nominations and suggestions should be directed to the President's Office, Simcoe Hall, no later than August 31, 1990.

In memoriam

MARSH JEANNERET, director of the U of T Press from 1953 to 1977, of a heart attack Aug. 10 at his home in King City, north of Toronto.

Jeanneret was educated at U of T Schools and received his BA from the University in 1938. He worked with the publishing firm Copp Clark Co. Ltd. for 15 years, becoming senior editor of textbooks and a member of the company's board.

When he joined the Press, it was a small bookselling, printing and publishing organization. Twenty-four years later, when he retired, UTP had a staff of 350, annual sales of \$11 million and sales representatives around the world.

Harald Bohne, director of the Press from 1977 to 1989, delivered the eulogy at the service for Jeanneret Aug. 13. "He was not only my mentor, he was almost my father," Bohne said later. "He was kind and shy. Perhaps people found him a bit aloof but he was a wonderful person who would do everything in the world to help you succeed. He built up a very good and talented team in Canadian publishing. The kudos that the Press has received are in great measure because he was a great leader and publisher."

Bohne said his predecessor felt the University had an obligation to provide scholarly publishing opportunities to the world at large, not just to U of T. "He was never parochial in his approach, he wanted the Press to be an internationally reputable publishing house." Bohne said Jeanneret's success can be measured in the high standards of the Press and the sales volume, now at about \$45 million annually.

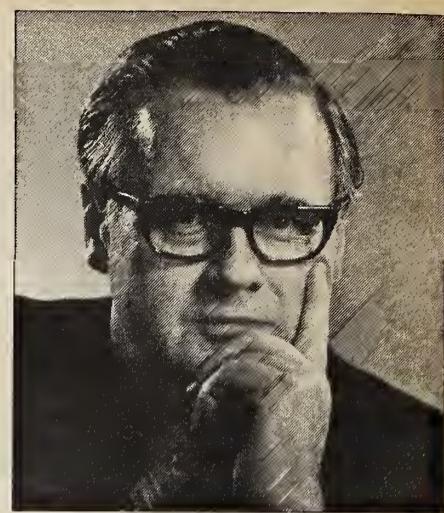
Ian Montagnes, assistant director and editor-in-chief of the Press, was hired by Jeanneret in 1966 as projects coordinator. "His concern about standards was very important. He was always on the watch for the smallest detail and always recognized that publishing is a natural sequel to research."

During Jeanneret's time as director, the Press took on projects that became the groundwork for Canadian studies, among them the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, the *Literary History of Canada* and *Painting in Canada*, all co-published in French by the Les Presses de l'université Laval. Internationally known books include *The Gutenberg Galaxy* by Marshall McLuhan, several volumes of photographic portraits by Yousuf Karsh, the *Collected Works of John Stuart Mill* and the *Collected Works of Erasmus*.

Despite his success as a publisher, Jeanneret did not manage to convince the University that the Press should be financed as an academic division. Bohne said Jeanneret's 1989 memoirs *God and Mammon: Universities as Publishers* make it clear that he believed the Press' work should not depend on its success as a business. "He always felt that scholarly publishing was an integral part of academic research."

George Meadows, the new managing director of the Press, said Jeanneret was "a tremendous talent, the driving force in making the Press known internationally." Meadows said Jeanneret's views on commercial activities at the Press might have changed over the years, but that he had an "all-encompassing drive" to promote scholarly publishing.

Jeanneret was president of the Canadian Copyright Institute in 1965-67 and of the Canadian Book Publishers' Council in 1968. In 1970 he became the first Canadian president of the Association of American University Presses and from 1976 to 1978 he was president of the International Association of Scholarly Publishers. From 1970 to 1973 he was one of three members of the Royal Commission on Book Publishing

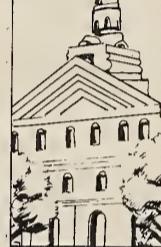


Jeanneret as UTP director

that examined the publishing industry in Ontario and Canada. The commission's report, written by Jeanneret, drew attention to the financial problems of Canadian publishing and led to government support of the industry.

He was the author of three books on Canadian history and wrote many articles on publishing as well as his autobiography. He chaired the editorial board of *Scholarly Publishing*, the journal he founded at UTP. An officer of the Order of Canada, he was the recipient of honorary degrees from four universities: McGill, Memorial, Laval and Toronto.

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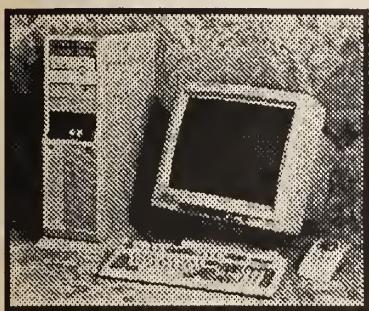
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Events



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Meetings & Conferences

Microbial Degradation of Organochlorine Compounds.

Wednesday, September 5 and

Thursday, September 6

Fifth colloquium on Pulp and Paper Mill Effluents. Day 1 in 1105 Sandford Fleming Building from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; day 2 in Hart House Theatre from 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Fee: \$300, students \$30, complimentary to U of T faculty and students. Information: 978-3062.

International Congress of Asian & North African Studies.

Monday, August 20 to Friday,

August 24

Highlights of events open to the public.

Monday, August 20

Recent Trends in Musical Composition.

Chinese composers' forum. Chair: Wing-wah Chan, Hong Kong. Royal Ontario Museum. 6:15 to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, August 21 Asian Influences on Moriyama's Work.

An interview with architect Raymond Moriyama. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 4:30 to 6 p.m.

Contemporary Music by Chinese Composers.

Orchestra of the Chinese Musicians of Toronto. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 8 to 10:30 p.m. Tickets \$15.

Wednesday, August 22 Funding for Research in Asia.

Round-table discussion. Chair: Gordon Cressy, vice-president (development and university relations). Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 4 to 5 p.m.

Peking Opera.

The Chinese Opera Group of Toronto. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 to 10 p.m. Tickets \$10.

Thursday, August 23 Asian Investment in North America.

Round-table discussion. Chair: William S. Dimma, Royal LePage. Auditorium, Earth Sciences Centre. 4:30 to 6 p.m.

Contemporary Music by Chinese Composers.

Chamber Ensemble of the Chinese Musicians of Toronto. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 to 10 p.m. Tickets \$10.

Friday, August 24 Asian Immigration to Canada and the US.

Round-table discussion. Chair: Professor Willard G. Oxtoby, Departments of Religious Studies and Middle East & Islamic Studies. Auditorium, Earth Sciences Centre. 4:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Music and Dance Traditions of India.

Rina Singha, performer, and Vijaya Venkatacharya, vocalist. Theatre, St. Michael's College. 8 to 9:30 p.m. Tickets \$7.

Exhibitions

Deep Roots, New Leaves

To August 25

Work of Naoko Matsubara, Suk Kand and Mahood Ramazani. Barnicke Gallery, Hart House. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 12 noon to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday, 12 noon to 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, 1 to 4 p.m.

Paintings of Canadian Life in the 1930s and 1940s: A Reflection of the Times.

September 4 to October 4

Genre paintings. Barnicke Gallery, Hart House. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 12 noon to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday, 12 noon to 7:30 p.m.; Saturday, 1 to 4 p.m.

Studio Projects.

To August 31

Work representing all academic years. School of Architecture & Landscape Architecture, The Galleries, 230 College St. Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Chinese Paintings.

To August 31

By Boyle Huang, Ng Yee Sang, Lok Tok and Lok I-Tang; in

conjunction with the International Congress of Asian & North African Studies. Robarts Library, Main Display Area. Monday to Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 9 p.m.

Asia in Books • Books in Asia.

To August 31

In conjunction with the International Congress of Asian & North African Studies. Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, 2nd floor. Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Armenia: Cradle of Civilization.

September 5 to September 29

Architecture, history, art, religion, literature and costumes of Armenia, past and present. Robarts Library, Main Display Area. Monday to Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 9 p.m.

Miscellany

Campus Walking Tours.

To August 31

Hour-long tours of the downtown campus conducted by student guides. Tours available in French, English and German. Map Room, Hart House. 10:30 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Information: 978-5000.

Carillon Concert and Tour.

Tuesday, September 4

Lloyd Abernethy. Soldiers' Tower. 12 noon to 12:30 p.m.

Wednesday, September 5

Sandra Young Tangjerd. Soldiers' Tower. 3 to 3:30 p.m.

Thursday, September 6

Lloyd Abernethy. Soldiers' Tower. 3 to 3:30 p.m.

Friday, September 7

Sandra Young Tangjerd. Soldiers' Tower. 12 noon to 12:30 p.m.

Events deadlines

Issue of September 10, for events taking place Sept. 10 to 24: Monday, August 31

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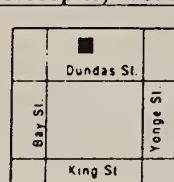
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Casa Loma Inn (Annex): 20-room inn on very quiet street. Attractive, clean, comfortable rooms. 4-piece baths, air conditioning, TV, radio, fridge, laundry, parking. U of T, subway, restaurants, banks minutes away. Competitive daily, weekly, monthly rates. 924-4540.

Furnished bungalow, 3+1 bedrooms, 1½ baths, double garage, ravine view, excellent transportation, shopping, schools (neighbour U of T prof). Etobicoke. \$1,500/month + utilities. 621-1932.

Cabbagetown sabbatical: September 1, 1990 — June 30, 1991. Elegant 3-storey, beautifully restored, 4 bedrooms, furnished, appliances, air-conditioned, fireplaces, decks, private garden, 15-minute walk to University. \$1,800 + utilities. Home 926-0164, office 978-2051.

Furnished 3-bedroom bungalow in Etobicoke. 2 minutes from TTC. Parking. Appliances include microwave, dishwasher, washer & dryer. Available September 1 — April 30 preferably. Rent negotiable. Call 620-4833.

Apartment in Annex. Beautiful Lowther Avenue at Madison. One block north of campus. Bright one-bedroom basement apartment in duplex. Large living-room, renovated kitchen, new appliances, carpeted, laundry,

Must be seen! Tony 925-0895.

Beautiful one-bedroom condo. View, pool, 5-minute walk to U of T. Immediate. \$1,000. 978-8110 or 538-7240.

Executive bungalow. 3 bedrooms, den, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 2½ baths. Tastefully furnished, top quality appliances, fixtures throughout; alarm system, 2-car garage. Close to subway, shopping. Lovely residential neighbourhood. November to May. No children, no pets. \$2,600 monthly plus utilities. 221-5540.

Beach: large third-floor apartment in private home. One bedroom, 4-piece bath, kitchen and huge living-room. Available September 1. \$950 monthly. Call Marie 690-8937.

2-bedroom flat. Brunswick Avenue north of Bloor. Annex — walk to U of T. Available immediately. Brand-new, spacious, tasteful, very bright basement. \$1,100 per month plus utilities (small). 2-year lease preferred. 922-0336.

Avenue Road/Bloor — 39 Boswell Avenue. Large 3-bedroom, 2-storey in renovated, detached Victorian. Quiet dead-end street. 5 appliances, fireplace, deck. Available September 1. \$1,700 + utilities. 481-4572.

Furnished 2-bedroom apartment from mid-September until end April. Excellent location near campus at corner of Bay and Wellesley. Please call 923-5733 — leave message on machine if no reply.

Annex — walk to U of T. One block to Spadina subway, sunny, quiet, tastefully furnished, fully equipped one-bedroom apartment. Air-conditioning, TV, stereo, complete kitchen, linen, laundry in building. Available immediately to May 1, 1991. \$1,020/month includes heat, hydro, cable. Non-smoking grad student or visiting professor preferred. Steven, 925-4879, leave message.

House for rent: Thornhill. Four bedrooms, two baths, fireplace in family room, pool, two-car garage. Close to schools, public transportation, churches. Available October to April (dates negotiable). \$1,700 + utilities. Call 889-2136.

Exceptional Victorian 2-bedroom. Located in College/Huron area. Features include 2 levels, 2 bathrooms, large kitchen, hardwood floors, deck, laundry, parking, plenty of storage. Available September 1, 1990. \$1,350 + hydro. Phone 979-0967.

Glencairn Ave./Marlee Ave. Freshly painted, 3-bedroom, detached, 2-storey house. 2½ baths, 6 appliances, studio basement unit, 2-car garage, garden, porch. Minutes to subway, easy access to park, schools, supermarket. \$1,850 and utilities. September 1. 787-8211.

New sabbatical rental. August 30. Large living-room, formal dining-room, 2 studies, 4 bedrooms, 2½ baths. Grand piano. Decks at ground level, second floor, small sauna, fenced garden, ample parking, short walk to campus, 3 TTC within one block, quiet street. \$2,500 monthly includes gardener. Mr. Terry Lulik.

Bachelor (Harbour Square). Completely furnished (linens, dishes, TV, etc), 6 appliances. Spectacular lake view. Available September 1. Everything brand-new. Phone 863-6692.

Avenue Road/St. Clair. 103 Heath Street. Top floor of Vic-

torian triplex, 2 bedrooms, eat-in kitchen, broadloom, deck, garden, parking. Suitable for sharing. \$1,350 monthly. Available October. 733-7835.

Sabbatical rental: 1990-91. Luxury furnished apartment in Victorian house, 2 large bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, downtown. Fully renovated, Jacuzzi, deck, fireplace, antiques, piano, parking, subway. Ideal for visiting faculty. \$1,450. Also, new bachelor apartment, \$650. 534-1246.

College/Dovercourt — upper duplex, completely furnished, two bedrooms, separate dining-room, deck, steps to College streetcar, backyard, laundry facilities. Available for all of 1991. Rent \$1,350 + hydro. Call Richard 535-4456 or 867-2088.

High Park, 3 bedrooms + sunroom, 1st & 2nd floor of house, country kitchen, fireplaces in living-room and bedroom, modern bath with Jacuzzi, laundry, hardwood floors, garden. Subway 2 blocks. \$1,500 + utilities. Call 538-2700 or 487-5987.

High Park, 1-bedroom lower-level apartment, newly renovated, laundry, separate entrance, backyard. Subway 2 blocks. \$800 + utilities. Call 538-2700 or 487-5987.

Queen Street West/Shaw Street. Large modern ground floor, clean, 3 bedrooms, finished basement, garden, parking, fully furnished, laundry, new appliances. Walk to Harbourfront or to Bay Street in 15 minutes. September 1990 — September 1991. \$1,200/month including utilities. Tel: 362-4513.

Bloor and Howland, ten minutes to campus. Bright, new, clean, second floor, two-bedroom apartment in house, with two decks, east and west. Parking. 38 Howland Avenue. Available September 15. \$1,307 per month. 588-3865.

Lower Forest Hill. Large, bright, upper duplex. 2 bedrooms plus den, 2 baths (1 en suite), central air conditioning, broadloom, garage, 5 appliances. Heat included, \$1,600. 481-0818.

Bloor West Village. Furnished, detached 2-bedroom house. 6 months, negotiable. Private yard, parking, sun-deck, barbecue, access to subway, shopping. No pets, children or laundry. \$900/month plus utilities. Phone 766-5582 or 769-3323.

St. Clair/Spadina apartment. Furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, air conditioning, parking, laundry & recreation facilities, TTC. Short/long. 921-3339, 658-8784.

Bloor West Village near subway. Quiet residential area. Newly renovated, modern, spacious, bright, private entrance, fridge and stove. 2-bedroom, \$1,050 + utilities. 1-bedroom suite, \$780 + utilities. For quiet, serious people. References. 731-7875.

Bloor/Spadina — next to subway. Walking distance to U of T. Luxurious, brand-new studio apartments with appliances and blinds. \$1,100 per month and up. Call Stephen Solomons 920-8008. Triple Crown Realty Corp.

Bloor & St. George area. 2 bedrooms, beautiful condo, sunny S.E. exposure, immaculate, new unit. Short- or long-term. \$1,500. Unfurnished. To rent furnished is possible. Rent includes air conditioning, heat, electricity, water and all building and unit maintenance. Phone & cable TV is extra. All new appliances including washer and dryer. Non-smokers please. Adults preferred. Please phone weekdays 678-1700.

Yarmouth Gardens in Seaton Village, near Vermont Park, beautifully renovated semi-detached, 2 floors, marble fireplace, eat-in kitchen, 3 bedrooms, master bedroom with en suite 2-piece bath and solarium, 5

appliances. \$1,600+. Available September 1. 633-9172.

A spacious luxuriously furnished two-bedroom apartment on the main floor of a triplex, across street from park. Separate dining-room, living-room, kitchen & bath. Parking, laundry. Available October 1. 467-9696.

Walk to University. Gracious, very large, restored Annex duplex. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, eat-in kitchen, sun-porch to large, beautifully landscaped garden. 5 appliances, 3 fireplaces, hardwood floors, levelor blinds throughout. Security system. \$1,995/month. 923-0857.

Forest Hill Apartment. Luxury spacious suite, 1st floor, 3 bedrooms, den, 1½ bathrooms, separate large living- & dining-rooms, fireplace, air conditioning, French doors to deck. Garage. Subway. \$1,875 + hydro. Phone 481-1274 (evenings).

Perfect for responsible non-smokers. Attractive, completely furnished home, fireplace, 4 bedrooms (one used as TV room). Meadowvale and Sheppard. Close to TTC, Metro Zoo and Scarborough College. \$1,200+. Immediate to May/June. 281-2927.

House for the academic year. Bathurst/Wilson, detached house, large yard, 2 bedrooms, 1½ baths, living, dining, central air & heat, cable TV, frost-free fridge, new dishwasher. Quiet neighbourhood. Sept. to May. \$1,000 a month, non-smoker. 636-6230.

Danforth/Pape. Steps to subway. Newly renovated sunny and spacious one-/two-bedroom apartment. Upper floor, private front entrance, enclosed porch, large eat-in kitchen, four appliances, private parking. \$990 including utilities. Call 447-4780.

Accommodation Rentals Required

Professional family seeks 3- to 4-bedroom house, 2 adults, 2 children, nanny, from September 1990 for 2 years. Reasonably accessible to U of T. (403) 483-2690 evenings; (403) 429-1709 days.

Professor on sabbatical (September — December 1990) needs a furnished 1-bedroom or bachelor apartment near the U of T or subway station. (902) 445-2117 or (416) 665-7198.

Dean of Engineering from New Zealand seeks furnished accommodation from January 1 to June 30, 1991. Two bedrooms minimum, house or apartment, fully equipped, near public transportation, preferably near the University. Contact Professor James 978-3049.

Going away this fall/winter? Responsible, clean, non-smoking female seeks long-term house-sit. Will look after plants, pets, bills, etc. References available. Call Lynn Kovacs at 340-3993 days.

U of T professor arriving from Hawaii with family November 1 seeks 2- to 3-bedroom furnished house/apartment for rental through to spring/early summer. Reasonable access to U of T. Call (808) 956-6196 in Hawaii or contact S. Lilly c/o Prof. E. Seaquist, 978-3150.

Accommodation Shared

Broadview and Danforth. Transit. Large house, quality renovation, smoke- and pet-free. For one person: entire 3rd floor, 2 large rooms, unfurnished, sky-

lights and minibar. \$650. Also 9' x 12' bedroom/office with private deck over backyard, newly furnished. Ideal for visiting professor or doctoral student. \$450. Considerate and organized housemate wanted. Share entire house. Includes cleaning, air conditioned. Available immediately. Ken Shepard, Ph.D. 463-0423.

Cabbagetown. Furnished house. Steps to TTC. 6 appliances. For non-smoker who likes cats. Available September 1. \$500. 923-5477.

Erindale: Rothman's smoking grad student and manic cat have nice enough spot to share. Cheap. Sessionals, etc., welcome. Please leave message 569-7913.

St. George and Bloor. Semi-private. Large furnished bedroom, walk-in closet, en suite private bathroom, en suite laundry in clean, quiet, adult condo. Suit non-smoking faculty or senior student. \$560/month. 921-7401.

York Mills and Bayview. Luxury furnished townhouse, 3 bedrooms, air conditioning, recreation room, balcony, patio, pool. Ideal for professor or recent graduate, non-smoker. \$550/month. 391-0981.

High Park apartment. Female to share with same in fully furnished 2-bedroom with view of lake from balcony, indoor pool, own large bedroom. Close to subway. \$400. 604-1107.

Furnished or unfurnished room available in a renovated, clean and quiet house. Housekeeping service provided daily to common areas. One streetcar to U of T. \$330 to \$350 per month. 469-4370

Houses & Properties for Sale

Attention professors & staff of Scarborough College. 10 minutes by bus. Stunning ravine setting on Morningside Park. Sun-filled family-size kitchen & living-room, 4 bedrooms +, laundry, cold room, storage area & inviting entry hall. Fully landscaped. \$280,000. Private sale (reduced). Many extras such as appliances & custom-made cabinets. Call K.K. Puri 439-7051.

Super Annex value. Charming open-concept 2-storey, 3-bedroom semi with fireplace, skylight, separate entrance and parking. \$245,000. Barry Freeman Real Estate. Elden or Nancy Freeman 535-3103.

Harbord and Bathurst. Just listed a 2-storey, 3-bedroom semi, open-concept main floor, finished basement and garage. Totally updated! \$225,000. Barry Freeman Real Estate. John Vasilev or Steve Wiseman 535-3103.

In the Annex. Large, detached, 3-storey, 5-bedroom Edwardian-style brick home. Presently a duplex. Could easily be restored to its original elegance. Parking. Asking \$359,000. Barry Freeman Real Estate. Nancy Freeman 535-3103.

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Bed & Breakfast

Bed and breakfast in our restored home minutes to U of T. From \$45 daily. Furnished one-bedroom self-contained apartment available for longer stays. Ashleigh Heritage Home 535-4000.

Vacation/Leisure

BACKPACK CANADA, UNITED STATES, PERU & NEPAL. Adventuresome backpacking treks through the Ocala National Forest in Florida, in the magnificent Canadian Rockies, the Grand Canyon in Arizona, the Appalachians during the autumn colour season, hut hopping in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Andes Mountains of Peru (including Machu Picchu), and Nepal (the Annapurna Sanctuary). We have some trips where we hike out daily from base camps. No experience is necessary. Request brochure. WIL-LARDS ADVENTURE CLUB, Box 10, Barrie, Ontario, Canada L4M 4S9. (705) 737-1881.

Georgian Bay waterfront cedar cottage, all comforts, beautifully appointed, 4 bedrooms, fireplace. Located in densely wooded private club area 90 minutes from Toronto. \$650/week July or August, \$400 off-season. Professor Milena Dolezelova, 921-4381 or 962-8799.

Miscellaneous

Victoria B.C. Real Estate. Experienced, knowledgeable realtor with university faculty references. Will answer all queries and send information about retirement or investment properties in Victoria. No cost or obligation. Call (604) 595-3200 or write Lois Dutton, RE/MAX Ports West, 3200 Shelbourne Street, Victoria, B.C. V8P 5G8.

IMPROVE YOUR WRITING. Professional editor with extensive publishing experience will help with your paper, thesis, dissertation, or manuscript. Focus your thoughts, show you where to cut or to expand, clarify awkward sentence structure, etc. Free estimate. Elite Editorial Services. 927-8761.

PERSONAL COUNSELLING in a caring, confidential environment. U of T staff extended health care benefits cover the full cost. Close to campus. Dr. Ellen Greenberg, Registered Psychologist. The Medical Arts Building, 170 St. George Street, 961-3683.

Montrose Infant Care Inc. 301 Montrose Avenue, Toronto. Attention! We have space available for infants ages birth to two and half years. We are located in Montrose Public School on Montrose Avenue (between Harbord & College). Please call us if you are interested or drop by and visit! Kate White, Supervisor 532-6675.

Share my parking permit. I only need it Tuesdays. Cecilia 978-8796.

Research Notices

For further information and application forms for the following agencies, please contact ORA at 978-2163.

Research and the Goods & Services Tax

Investigators are reminded that all contracts and grant application budgets must include a provision for GST. Details on the factor to be included are contained in The GST Reporter, Issue 1, July 1990, the newsletter of the University's Task Force on the Goods & Services Tax.

Questions on GST may be directed to Neil Bishop, task force co-chair at 978-2350.

The Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Association (US)

Letters of intent are requested for research grants to be awarded in 1991. An invitation for submission of a full application will be made following review of the preliminary proposal. Deadline is September 15.

The Asthma Society of Canada

Support up to \$10,000 is available for clinical research, health care delivery and asthma education. Investigators are reminded that the application must include the statement of approval for use of human subjects or vertebrate animals. Deadline is September 15.

The Arthritis Society

Revised regulations and application forms have been issued for the 1990 competitions. All regulations and forms dated June 1989 or earlier should be destroyed.

New Personnel Awards

Three new categories of personnel awards have been established. They replace the previous clinical and basic science associateship and assistantship awards. The intent of these awards is to provide a maximum of 10 years of faculty support for individuals. Candidates currently funded under a society personnel award may be eligible to apply to the new programs but total support would not exceed 10 years in the aggregate. Deadline is September 15.

Industry Program

The Arthritis Society/industry program has been established to foster new collaborative efforts through shared funding for research relevant to the rheumatic diseases. The matching funds program will be in effect for grants commencing July 1 for the following categories: research groups (facilitation and multi-centre); research projects; research scientists; research scholarships. Details will be found in the society's regulations.

Deadlines for industry program grants are the same as those in the research program categories.

The Geoff Carr Lupus Fellowship

Research Notices

This fellowship provides advanced training to a rheumatologist specializing in Lupus at an accredited Lupus clinic. Candidates may be residents of Canada or immigrants with visas and must arrange for their admission to the appropriate clinic. Deadline is September 15.

Canola Council of Canada

The Canola utilization assistance program (CAUP) provides funding for research that will address the opportunities and constraints for canola products. Projects are generally funded up to a maximum of \$40,000 per year.

Deadline is September 10.

Health & Welfare Canada

The regular annual project competition deadline of Dec. 1 has been **canceled**. The next submission deadline for research projects will be June 1.

Conference, formulation and small budget support will not be available in 1990. Applications in these categories can be submitted after April 1.

The following deadlines remain unchanged — AIDS applications: September 15, January 15 and May 15; training awards: February 15.

Medical Research Council Equipment, Multi-User Equipment and Maintenance Grants

There are new regulations and new application forms for these categories. A separate equipment grant application or application for the maintenance of equipment used by a single investigator may be submitted only in a year in which a request for operating funds has not been made. When the equipment is related to a research project for which an MRC application is being submitted, the equipment item should be included in it.

The council will consider applications for multi-user equipment to augment the research capabilities for a large number of funded investigators within an institute or region. The number of investigators is unlimited and it must be clear that the multiple research program will benefit from the equipment requested. Further details will be found in the 1990-91 guidebook.

Deadlines are: equipment grants (MRC 28): September 15 and November 1; maintenance grants (MRC 30): September 15 (new) and November 1 (renewal); multi-user equipment (MRC 29): October 1.

Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council

NSERC has published a supplement to the 1989 awards guide. Investigators are advised to retain their 1989 edition of the guide for use with the 1990 supplement. Supplements are available from departmental chairs' offices or from ORA.

Ion." Prof. D. van der Kooy.

Thursday, August 30

James Michael Dunn, Institute of Medical Science, "Molecular Characterization of the Gene Which Predisposes to Retinoblastoma." Prof. B.L. Gallie.

Tuesday, September 4

Alan Michael Saks, Faculty of Management, "A Social Cognitive Approach to Organizational Socialization." Prof. H.J. Arnold.

Yin Zhan, Department of Astronomy, "Gravitational Clustering of Galaxies: Distribution of Galaxy Counts in Cells." Prof. C.C. Dyer.

Wednesday, August 29

Leslie Alan Krushel, Department of Anatomy, "The Art of Pattern Formation: Mechanisms in the Compartmentalization of the Rat Telencephalon."

Thursday, September 6

Hassan Ali Kojori, Department

Women's Faculty Awards

A new program of awards for women has been announced for 1990-91. Eligible candidates must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants with visas and must arrange for their admission to the appropriate clinic. Deadline is September 15.

Ten awards will be available in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

NSERC will contribute \$30,500 per fiscal year toward the salary of each awardee as well as a basic operating grant of \$15,000. The award is tenable for a maximum of five years. All applications must go through the candidate's divisional head. Deadline at ORA is September 21.

NSERC and MRC Applicants

NSERC recognizes the considerable overlap in the jurisdictions of NSERC and MRC and the importance of fostering collaboration among the medical, scientific and engineering communities. Where support from the two councils is appropriate, the onus is on the applicant to demonstrate why this dual support is needed.

A separate letter detailing the case must be appended to the NSERC application along with a copy of the MRC application. Further details are available on NSERC form 105 (1989) available from ORA.

Applicants applying for support from both NSERC and SSHRC must submit additional documentation on NSERC form 105.

Ontario Mental Health Foundation

Investigators are advised that 1990 application forms are now available for the foundation's granting programs. Please read the guidelines carefully for changes in application information.

Deadlines are: research and major equipment grants: September 28; MCSS/OMHF research grants: October 12; all fellowships: November 30.

Approvals

Investigators are reminded that where required, ethics clearance forms, consent forms, any other material to be given to potential subjects and animal clearance forms must be submitted to the foundation no later than 60 days following the application deadline.

Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council

New application forms are now available at ORA for research and strategic grants programs, SSHRC doctoral fellowships, post-doctoral fellowships and NSERC/SSHRC master's scholarships in science policy.

Deadlines are: post-doctoral fellowships: October 1; research and strategic grants: October 15; doctoral fellow-

PhD Orals

of Electrical Engineering, "Analysis and Control of PWM Static VAR Compensators." Prof. S.B. Dewan and J.D. Lavers.

Friday, September 7

Judith Bernhard, Department of Education, "Gender Stereotypes and Computer Usage: Preschoolers Learning Logo." Prof. L. Siegel.

Robert Peter Biezenski, Department of Sociology, "The Role of the Intelligentsia in the Polish Trade Union NSZZ 'Solidarnosc.'" Prof. J. Wayne.

Elaine Marie Dupuis, Department of Education, "From Sumer to Einstein: The Roots of Judeo-Christianity with

Implications for the Study of Religion." Prof. C.M. Beck.

Dennis Michael Mulcahy, Department of Education, "Learning through Dramatic Fiction." Prof. J.R. Courtney.

John Lee Kenneth Terning, Department of Physics, "Non-local Models of Goldstone Bosons in Asymptotically Free Gauge Theories." Prof. B. Holdom.

Monday, September 10

Kuldeep Singh Neote, Department of Medical Genetics, "Structure, Expression and Mutations of the Human HEXB Gene Encoding the β -Subunit of Lysosomal β -Hexosaminidase." Prof. R.A. Gravel.

Keeping the books

George Meadows has ambitious plans to turn the \$45 million a year business around

BY GAY ABBATE

IF

the University of Toronto Press is to compete with the world's leading university publishers, it must become profitable, says George Meadows, who became its new managing director in June. Scholarly publishing cannot make money by itself, Meadows says, so UTP's three commercial divisions — the bookstores, printing operation and book distribution service — must generate at least enough money to pay for it. Commercial revenue is expected to reach about \$38 million in 1990-91, total revenue \$45 million. With more money UTP will be able to increase the number of books it publishes to 120 from the current 85 to 100 a year, he says. The quality of the imprint — and UTP's considerable international reputation — will be protected and enhanced.

Despite a \$3.9 million loss in 1989-90, Meadows believes UTP can become profitable in two years. But it will need a good deal of support from the University, including a partial or full moratorium on annual interest payments of more than \$1 million. The Press has "borrowed" \$12 million from U of T in recent years to cover the costs of scholarly publishing, moving, a new bookstore and other capital projects.

Early in 1991 Meadows will present a plan for the Press to the Business Board. In it he may recommend that UTP be incorporated as a limited company and given about \$6 million to free it from interest payments. The University might also be asked to move ahead more quickly with the establishment of a \$6 million endowment fund to support scholarly publishing.

The new director plans to ask University divisions to give their printing business to the Press. By doing so, they will help the University save money, he says, because the more the Press makes, the less it will need to borrow from the University. Many University departments — including some at the Press itself — have not used the printing division. They say it is expensive and slow. The reputation is undeserved, Meadows says, but must nevertheless be countered by improvements in efficiency and price. The bookstore downtown would be profitable were it not for its peripheral location on the south side of the campus. The establishment of an order desk on the north side would go some way toward improving the situation.

Meadows is acting publisher of the scholarly publishing division as well as managing director. As publisher, he will read some manuscripts and make his views known, he says, but the editorial staff will make the decisions. "I don't believe in controlling editorial staff. I believe in listening to their advice." He describes his style as "management by walking around." He likes to come in, sit on the desk and chat about problems. Effectiveness means motivating people to work together to achieve objectives.

George Meadows, 51, was born in Toronto and graduated from Victoria College, U of T, in 1963 with a BA in economics. After 10 years with Clarkson Gordon, an accounting firm, he joined Southam Communications Ltd. as secretary-treasurer and later took charge of magazines, the editorial department and administration. He became vice-president of corporate development at Southam in 1977, respon-

ows recommended against the scheme; it would be unlikely to make a profit, he decided.

In 1988 Meadows became president and chief executive of Selkirk Communications Ltd. with holdings in radio, television and cable. Last December, when Southam sold its share of the company to Maclean Hunter Communications Inc., he resigned and decided to take a year off and do some of the

things he had never had time for. "I used to work 14 hours a day. My sleep suffered. I decided life was too short. I wanted to break the workaholic mould." His reduced workload allowed him to indulge his passion for sailing. He owns a 34-foot yacht, *Musigny*, named for a French burgundy. Both the wine and the sailboat are "velvety smooth, perfectly balanced and sensuous," he says.

Meadows owes his involvement in UTP

and its finances in part to sailing. When Governing Council created the Press Management Board in 1986, John Whitten, a former chair of Council and first chair of the board, invited Meadows to join. Both men are avid sailors and members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Meadows agreed and soon became chair of the board's finance committee.

When former director Harald Bohne retired in June 1989, a search committee, which included Meadows, began to look for a replacement. At first the

committee sought a candidate with both editorial and administrative experience but the combination is rare and so it redefined the qualifications in favour of a business background. Meanwhile, Harry Van Ierssel, assistant director (finance), was named interim director.

In October Thomas Rotell of the University of Pennsylvania Press accepted the post, then turned it down. The search continued. The job was offered to another candidate but he declined. In the course of the search, Meadows rejected several requests to take the job himself.

"I didn't like the University bureaucracy. I felt that in some instances it could be a hindrance to the way the Press had to operate." But as time passed, he changed his mind. There were three reasons, he says. As a member of the search committee, he felt partially responsible for its failure to recruit a new director. As chair of the finance committee, he wanted to see his 1990-91 budgetary goals met. "I decided it was time to put my money where my mouth was." And he experienced a sense of excitement. "I guess I'm always taking on jobs other people don't particularly care for because they're too tough. I take them on because they're challenging."

He asked for and received a one-year contract with an option for renewal. The relatively short commitment should dispel any impression of self-interest in his decision to take the job and allow him to assess the University environment. The job title was changed from director to managing director at the request of the candidate from Toronto, Meadows said. "I'm not hung up on titles. I have a job to do."



George Meadows believes the Press can become profitable in two years — with the University's help.

**"I
don't
believe in controlling
editorial staff. I believe in
listening to their
advice."**

sible for all major non-newspaper acquisitions including that of Coles Bookstores Ltd. As senior vice-president of Southam Inc. from 1984 to 1988 he oversaw all non-newspaper activities including its extensive printing, bookstore and business communications operations.

Meadows' first business-oriented contact with the Press came in the early 1980s when Southam asked him to study the feasibility of a joint venture with the University in which Coles would manage the bookstore. Mead-